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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

THE NEWS.

This morning's advices inform us of the defeat of the fourth of the series of grand assaults by Lee on the vital positions at Chapin's Bluff and Fort Harrison, to the north of the James river, and commanding the whole of the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond. After driving in our cavalry pickets under Kautz, the rebels for the fifth time since their seige were swept under the remorseless fire of Fort Harrison, and recoiled, leaving in killed and wounded in our hands a loss eight times as great as our own sustained in resisting the assault. The attack immediately previous cost Lee four thousand men to no purpose, and spread gloom throughout Richmond, the spires of which are plainly visible to our advance. The rebel papers have not yet arrived with the entire results of the fifth repulse which seems to have been at least as decisive as that of any of the others. It is evident that Grant has obtained a foothold in the capture of Fort Harrison, Chapin's Bluff and New Market Heights, which is the key to the Richmond position, or Lee would not thus recklessly waste his men in the attempt to repossess it. It leaves in the rear Fort Darling and the half a dozen fortifications surrounding it, as well as the thirty forts around Petersburg. Of what use are these with Grant's firm grip fixed upon a position from which, with heavy siege guns, his shells would explode over Jeff. Davis' mansion, startle the few remaining guests who can afford to board at eight hundred dollars a week at the Spottswood house, or drop into the United States Custom House as Picayune Butler's contribution to the exhausted Rebel treasury. While Petersburg enables Grant to keep the mass of Lee's army at a distance of thirty-five miles from the rebel capital, the advance of Butler's forces are thundering at the gates of Richmond. Meanwhile Grant's advance to the Poplar Spring Church brings him into dangerous proximity with the south side road connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, threatening the same grasp on this as he has secured upon the Weldon Road. The Richmond papers are calling for men—"men from anywhere—as it is evident that Lee's forces are inadequate to hold his present extended lines." Let them be patient. We are sending the men from all the Northern States. Sheridan is picking up and sending back his prisoners, and closing up the details of his late campaign preparatory to a sweep down on the western approaches of Richmond. The end is drawing near. Let none through want of faith in God and in the Republic so act, or speak, or vote, that when they learn that our flag waves over the rebel capital they shall blush with the consciousness of having believed in, and therefore aided the triumph of treason. "The Union forever. Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah!

The 600 Union prisoners reported by passengers from Hilton Head to have taken the rebel oath of allegiance at Charleston, are doubtless only employed in the rebel Quartermaster's Department, thus securing better food and less rigorous confinement. Such is the case with some at Richmond, and this, it is hinted, is probably the fact with those at Charleston.

Gen. Wilson, who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale and most complete in their execution. More than one hundred mills were destroyed, the Central Railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of 2,400 cattle and sheep was brought back to Harrisonburg. The latter prize compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the rebels on James River.

The New York markets are again depressed and the bears are in clover. Gold opened at 200⅞, but the military news gave it a downward turn and it closed at the evening board at 197½, selling during the day as low as 196.

The victory at Allatoona was very complete, leaving in our hands from four to six hundred wounded rebels and the contents of several rebel hospitals thereabouts, and was followed up by the capture of Forrest's wagon trains, a most cheering piece of intelligence. At last accounts Forrest was making for Florence, Ala., where there is a large Union force, and where a battle may be hourly expected.

Gov. Brown the rebel executive of Georgia at last explains the peace negotiations between himself and Gen. Sherman. He states that he received an invitation from Gen. Sherman to meet him at a conference in Atlanta—an invitation which he peremptorily rejected. It is a direct refutation of the Copperhead nonsense that the rebels are waiting and praying for peace.

Changes in the rebel army are plenty. Longstreet relieves Early and Beauregard relieves Hood, and thus two used up Generals are laid upon the shelf. Breckinridge goes into South Western Virginia, Hardee is relieved and Imboden is reported dead by the rebel papers.

The news from Missouri is brief but important. The town of Centralia has been laid in ashes, and Magruder who was taking care of Price's rear has been whipped by Steele on the White river.

Our New York special dispatch gives an interesting statement of the panic in that city, and a rumor which is probably premature, that Lynchburg has been occupied by our troops.

According to rebel reports, which are to be received now a days with many grains of allowance, Gen. Burbridge, who recently moved from Southern Kentucky into West Virginia, capturing the salt works at Abingdon, has been defeated by a rebel force under Echols.

The fine bark Western Metropolis, which was driven ashore at the head of Lake Michigan and got off on Friday night, was driven ashore again, and has gone to pieces. She was the largest sailing vessel on the lake, and must prove a heavy loss.

Mr. Wentworth at Ottawa.

Mr. Wentworth authorizes us to say that he will address the people of Ottawa on Wednesday evening next.

☞ Gov. Yates' Macomb speech, yesterday, has the genuine ring to it, and sets plainly before the people of the Northwest the main question of the coming State election. Is it safe for loyalty and Union to allow a Copperhead Executive to come into power in Illinois or Indiana?

☞ The Chicago platform says "the war is a failure," and thereby offers an insult to every returned soldier. How many soldiers propose to vote disaster upon the country and disgrace upon themselves?

THE REBEL HOPE.—It is well to recall the words lately written by Lieut. Gen. Grant. After setting forth the military prospect, he said: "I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its results. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to 'turn up.' Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation."

A NEW CARICATURE.—A spirited wood engraved representation of Little Mac, as he appears in the act of performing his "grand feat of equitation." Two sorry steeds, "Letter of Acceptance," and "Chicago Platform," are frantically plunging towards opposite corners of a circus arena, while the daring rider finds himself with a foot on each, in an attitude which, if he be not made of brass, as the Colossus of Rhodes—must inevitably result in a terrible parting of his personal supporters. A clown, appropriately labeled "Peace Democracy," is tendering the agonizing rider his fool's cap, exclaiming "I say, Mac, can't you hold on to them till the 8th of November"—which it is very certain he can't. The World in the distance is beating the big drum—typical, it is supposed, of the tremendous beating of the Democratic party next month.

The Financial Crisis in England.

Tightness in the Money Market, Failures and Great Commercial Distrust in Leeds, London, Liverpool and Manchester.

A GENERAL STORM BLOWING UP FROM LEEDS TO LONDON—COMMERCIAL DISTRUST AND FAILURES—STOCK EXCHANGE BOGUS OPERATORS AND SPECULATORS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

[From the London News (city article), Sept. 24.]

The stock markets have again been prejudiced to-day by the feeling of distrust which prevails with regard to the condition of mercantile credit. From the heavy losses which are now being incurred in cotton, it is feared that further failures must take place, the effects of which may make themselves felt in other departments of business. The funds have declined ⅛ per cent and closed flatly. Foreign stocks, though dull in tone, were comparatively well supported. Home railways have given way. The principal feature of the day's business, however, was the increased weakness shown by the shares of some of the banks and financial companies. International financial have especially suffered. Although a certain demand continues to be experienced on the part of the public for good dividend paying investments, owing probably to the easier prospects of the money market, and to the decided improvement in the position of the Bank of England, the tone of the stock markets showed increased depression at the close of business.

THE LEEDS FAILURES—REPORTED RUN OF A BANKRUPT TO NEW YORK.

[From the London Times, Sept 23.]

Nothing positive had been divulged to the public of Leeds up to yesterday afternoon as to what steps the committee of shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company, in conjunction with the court of directors, are likely to recommend as to the affairs of that company; but rumors were current that the condition of the bank is much worse than was at first suspected. Some further failures, consequent upon the stoppage of the bank, have occurred. That of Messrs. Saalfeld, cloth merchants, has already been mentioned in the *Times*, and a Leeds paper states that the bills of Mr. John Abraham, of Aldermanbury, London, have been returned, the failure being attributable to the suspension of Messrs. Saalfeld, against whom a petition of bankruptcy was opened in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy yesterday (Thursday). The total amount of Messrs. Saalfeld's liabilities, it is conjectured, will approach £90,000, upwards of £25,000 of which is due to the Leeds Banking Company for bills now running.

Another failure is that of Mr. J. W. Marsden, iron master, Leeds, from whom a letter, dated Liverpool, has been received in Leeds, stating that he found "all was up," and adding, "I'm off to New York." As this was an act of bankruptcy, a petition was yesterday presented against him in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on behalf of the Leeds Banking Company. Their claim against him amounts to £34,395, and they hold his dishonored acceptances for about £12,000. They hold as security the mortgage of a foundry at Castleford between Leeds and York. Under any circumstances, however, the loss of the bank by Marsden must be serious. There is no positive information that Marsden has left for America, and many question whether his letter was not a ruse, although he stated that future communications were to be addressed to him in New York.

THE FALL IN COTTON A LEADING CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

[From the London Telegraph (city article), Sept. 24]

Serious difficulties are beginning to be felt among some of the weaker speculators in cotton, and the mischief, it is feared, will spread in consequence of the heavy fall, representing altogether about sixpence per pound, that has taken place in the value of the staple. The losses thus entailed—and they must have proved exceedingly large—are aggravated by the dearness of money, and the obstacles thrown in the way of firms in times like the present that the disturbance occasioned by a failure here and there engenders distrust, where, in fact, there is not the slightest ground for alarm; but the cotton interest has been for the last few years in a very anomalous situation, owing, of course, to the uncertain duration of the American war. Transactions have been conducted all along on an enormous scale, and at length indications of instability have developed themselves, in the known stoppage of one house and the reported embarrassment of another, whose misfortune has formed the principal topic of conversation this afternoon in various parts of the city. One of the firms referred to is Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., and the liabilities are supposed to amount to £50,000, but much uncertainty prevails upon the subject.

In the other case the party in question is stated to have informed his brokers that he will not be able to pay his engagements due to-morrow. His dealings are alleged to have been of vast extent, and a short time since he was understood to have realized about £250,000.

LIVERPOOL ALARMED.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept 23.]

In the principal departments of business in London yesterday, there has been very little doing. The downward movement of prices in the cotton market continues. Every one appears to be very fidgetty regarding monetary matters, and it is feared that unless a change for the better soon takes place, credit will be seriously shaken.

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER.

[From the Manchester Examiner (City Article), 24.]

The stock market shows no improvement. There is no business to support them, transactions being discouraged by the impressions created by the suspension of the Leeds Banking Company, but in the absence of investments, prices generally are steadier than many of the people anticipated. The returns of the Bank of England and the Bank of France are both satisfactory, inasmuch as the position of both is strengthened in their reserves, whilst their liabilities have diminished.

It is stated that some of the younger joint stock banks have been urgently calling on their customers to reduce the amounts on their advances, and that this is one cause of the continued depression on the Stock Exchange. It is urged that, if this course is continued, serious inconveniences may arise, and that the power should be very carefully exercised under present circumstances.

Duty of the Clergy and Church.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

A singular decision was made by the Presiding Bishop (Whitehouse), at a late Diocesan Convention at Chicago. A resolution was pending requesting the Government to abstain from drafting the clergy, and to accept, in lieu of their services, a tax to be levied upon their congregations. While this was pending an amendatory resolution was offered, as follows:

Resolved, That while this Convention seeks relief from the impending draft, it would affirm most earnestly its loyalty to the Government of the United States, and plead its hearty co-operation to restore the functions and power of the Government in all its integrity.

The Bishop ruled this as a political resolution, to be out of order. When we further state that the Bishop made the opening prayer in the Chicago Convention, the reader, though perhaps indignant, will not be astonished at this decision.

We should very much like to know whether the Right Reverend gentleman considers the following to be a political prayer:

A PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALL IN CIVIL AUTHORITY.—O Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and all others in authority, and so replenish them with the grace of thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Or is this passage from the Litany political, in the opinion of the Bishop?

From all sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion; from all false doctrine, heresy and schism; from hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment, &c. *Good Lord, deliver us.*

Or this, also from the Litany:

That it may please thee to bless and preserve all Christian Rulers and Magistrates, giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain truth; *we beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.*

Or this, from the Litany also:

That it may please thee to give to all nations unity, peace and concord; *we beseech thee to hear us, good Lord.*

Or this prayer:

O Almighty God, the supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to those who truly repent; Save and deliver us, we humbly beseech thee, from the hands of our enemies, that we, being armed with thy defense, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify thee, who art the only giver of all victory; through the merits of thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After the rebellion is crushed, as it certainly will be, will this delicate Bishop direct his clergy *not* to read the following political prayer:

O, Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, who alone makest men to be of one mind in a house, and stillest the outrage of a violent and unruly people, we bless thy holy name, that it hath pleased thee to appease the seditious tumults which have lately been raised among us, &c. Amen.

From all this we infer that in the opinion of Bishop Whitehouse it would be political for a Church Convention to avow its loyalty to the Government, but is not political to pray every day for the President and for the utter confusion of the Rebels. You may desire to be delivered from treason, in a prayer, but you must not say so in a resolution. Is not this a curious attenuation of distinctions? And is it desirable also to cancel, as political, the XXIst Homily, which is "Against Rebellion."

If any country ever needed the prayers of religious bodies and the sympathy of the churches, it is our own. In its present condition. These prayers and this sympathy, we are glad to say, have not been withheld, and the great mass of the clergy of all denominations have been active and earnest in their loyalty. We are sorry to hear, as we now do, of a great officer of a great church op-

posing his authority to the promulgation by his clergy of a simple declaration of their sympathy with the anxieties and sufferings of the people, and of their unswerving fidelity to the laws. A church which, whether justly or unjustly, has suffered so much by rebellion, should not shrink from protesting against it when it is clearly intolerable upon the poor plea that such a protest would be political.

The Cause in Ohio.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

All around the political horizon is brilliant with glorious hopes for the result of Tuesday next. From every part of the State the accounts are enthusiastically encouraging. It looks now as if we should carry almost every Congressional District in Ohio.

The Union men in Hamilton county were never aroused as they are at this time. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that both Union Congressmen in Hamilton county will be elected on the home vote, and that Brough's majorities will be repeated. The meetings are without parallel in point of numbers and enthusiasm in the history of Old Hamilton. The business men of Cincinnati are to give the whole day to the cause on Tuesday. This example should be followed throughout the State.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Shakspeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon has resulted in a deficiency of three thousand pounds, which the committee will have to make good. The musical and dramatic performances cost two thousand pounds.

The Thirty-fourth annual meeting of the British Association of Science met last September at Bath. Dr. Livingston was present, and read a paper about his recent travels.

Ben Caunt, a grandson of the celebrated pugilist, has been giving a boxing exhibition at Calais, France. The entertainment was well attended, and is considered the opening wedge introducing the English taste for pugilism into France.

The Paris journal *La France* urges the signing and sending to Denmark of a document expressing to the Danish people the sympathy of the French, and their appreciation of Danish courage and valor.

Switzerland has a population of two million three hundred and ten thousand four hundred and nine-four inhabitants, of which three men and seven women are over one hundred years of age, while five hundred and forty-seven are between ninety and one hundred years old.

Prince Murat and his family are travelling in Palestine, and will—by orders of the Sultan—be received in Jerusalem with special honors.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne is just dead. His name was John of Geissel.

The troubles in Tunis continue and secret agents are at work urging the adoption of the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The latest railway horror in England is the case of an unknown young woman of twenty-five, who was horribly mutilated at the Portland-road station of the Metropolitan Railway. One of the railway inspectors stated that the woman was accompanied on the platform by a man who pushed her against the carriage door, and that the moment she got drawn under a carriage he ran away at full speed up the entrance staircase, and got off. The head and face was uninjured, but the right arm is torn completely from its socket, and the left leg is broken. The lower part of the body is literally torn to pieces.

A fair lately took place at London in aid of the Garibaldi Yacht Fund.

According to the French, the German journals, especially those of the north, are intoxicated by their recent victories, and imagine themselves the greatest nation in the world, since their success in despoiling little Denmark of the Duchies.

A Paris newspaper of thirty-two quarto pages, including articles on the theater, fashions, music, and all the features of a popular weekly, is to be started for gratuitous distribution to all persons, its projector sends, "who commission me to subscribe in their name to a daily paper, to one of the principal French reviews, or to a weekly illustrated paper." While that subscription lasts, the subscriber will receive the *Journal des Abonnes*, whose proprietor's profit is to consist of the trade allowance made to him by the papers to which he is commissioned to subscribe.

The English miners are on a strike, and meet in little groups of seven thousand or so to discuss their grievances.

The reported discovery of extensive Roman remains found in the river Mersey, near Runcorn, proves to be a hoax. The alleged details were printed in full in the English papers.

Much scandal has been created in religious circles in France by the fact that two distinguished people who lately died refused to receive extreme unction. One of these was M. Cheve, a professed skeptic, the other was the youthful Princess Ladislas Czartoriska, daughter of Queen Christina.

The Prussian needle gun has gained another triumph, which is very flattering to the vanity of the Prussian nation. A French commission has unanimously recommended its adoption in the French army without delay.

The Swiss government recently preferred a request to the Austrian cabinet, that the latter should at length set free the ex-dictator of Poland. The Austrian government has, however, politely refused to do so for the present, as it professes not to consider the dangers of the insurrection overcome sufficiently to warrant the step in question for some time.

It is stated that upwards of three hundred brigands are now congregated on Papal territory, and that their number is constantly increased by the malefactors escaping from the Pontifical jails, or allowed to escape on the understanding that they are to make their way without loss of time across the Italian frontier.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* gives to his paper this profound bit of information:

"Whilst on American affairs I may state that the reported fall of Atlanta, is generally disbelieved, and that the report of the total discomfiture of Grant is very generally prevalent."

Dead kings are forgotten nearly as soon as ordinary folks. In February last, at Copenhagen, all were in mourning for the late king. It was not the outer show, but there was deep mourning of the heart. His likeness in half a dozen uniforms, and in every shape, was hung in every window; while it was difficult to find a portrait of Christian IX. Gradually the new king's likenesses increased in number, and they generally were hanging side by side with those of his predecessor. Now the marked and bluff figure of poor Frederick VII is scarcely seen pictorially, while in every size and form the gentle manly face of Christian IX is exhibited to the eyes of his passing subjects.

—Not long ago some work-people from Sheffield took an excursion to Haddon Hall. Earl Russell happened to pass, was recognized, and asked to "partake of a glass of old English cheer." That means beer. He *did* drink a glass of beer; and the glass "so honored" was at once purchased as a valuable souvenir.

Late developments prove that on the spot on which the present Hotel Dieu, or hospital at Paris stands, there existed—at a very remote period, of course—a temple of Esculapius, where pagan priests professed to cure diseases by dosing their patients with sacred fire.

A violent wind and rain storm lately visited North Germany. Many trees were blown down in Berlin, and serious damage was done to numerous houses in various parts of the town. In the country the injury inflicted by the hurricane is very great. The fruit trees in many places were completely stripped of their burden, and the cereal crops suffered severely from the hail and rain.

Recently in Parma a funeral procession on its return from an interment in the cemetery without the walls, was stopped at the gates by an overzealous custom house official, who, tariff in hand, assessed at so much a pound, the wax candles carried by the mourners, and insisted on the payment of the duty. These candles—two and even three feet in length, and thick in proportion—are the prerequisites of the mourners, who are generally persons of humble condition, and the dispute waxed hot; but, on its being distinctly known that the candles, having been bought within the city, must have already paid the duty, the sapient official proved open to conviction, and consented to waive his claim.

Mr. Spurgeon has retired from the Evangelical Alliance, owing to the dissatisfaction given to the Church of England by his sermons on baptism and regeneration.

The bestowal of curacies by the English bishops is again arousing discussion abroad. A clergyman who has been thirty years in orders, gives his experience to the London *Times*. He held his first cure thirteen years, when his bishop died, and his successor, of his own accord, "wrote me a most kind letter, telling me that he 'he knew I had a claim upon him,' but he feared he could promise me nothing, as, 'if he lived to the age of Methuselah,' he should not have enough preferment to satisfy his own family and friends." The writer held his second cure only nine years; it was a sole charge. At length his rector resigned it, and the parishioners posted off to the bishop to ask him to confer the rich benefice, worth £120 per annum, on the curate. His lordship was most kind—promised all right—and gave it to another. The English clergymen must, therefore, dread the death of their bishops. The whole system is much as if Bishop Potter, on the death of Bishops Wainright and Onderdonk, and his own elevation to office, should have turned Dr. Tyng out of St. George's, or Dr. Hawks out of Calvary Church to make way for his own nephews and second cousins.

—At an execution at Leeds, on the 10th of September, two men, Joseph Myers, aged forty-four, and James Sargerson, aged twenty, were hanged, one for stabbing his wife with a pair of scissors, the other for assaulting a man named John Cooper.

☞ Major Gen. John A. Logan and Major Gen. John M. Palmer will address the citizens of De Witt and adjoining counties at Clinton, De Witt county, on Saturday, Oct. 15.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER VICTORY—THE REBELS REPULSED BY GEN. BUTLER.

THEY ARE DRIVEN TO THEIR INNER LINE AROUND RICHMOND.

IMMENSE CAPTURE OF SUPPLIES BY SHERIDAN.

EARLY RELIEVED BY LONGSTREET AND GONE TO RICHMOND.

THE VICTORY AT ALATOONA—CAPTURE OF FORREST'S TRAINS.

Gen. Sherman's Peace Overtures Rejected by Gov. Brown.

Important from Missouri—Reported Defeat of Magruder.

A REBEL VICTORY CLAIMED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Great Depression in the Markets—Gold 197 1-2.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8—Noon.

To Major General Dix:

This Department has received the following report of the enemy's assault yesterday, on General Butler's line, their subsequent repulse, and General Birney's brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
October 7—6:30 p. m.

Lieutenant General Grant:

At 6:30 this morning, the enemy having moved Fields' and Hoke's divisions from the left at Camp's Farm road to our right at Darbytown road, they attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry in their intrenchments, and drove them back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery. The enemy suffered considerable loss in this attack. The enemy then swept down the intrenchments towards Birney, who having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy. The enemy in the meantime advanced towards Newmarket, but were met by a force at the signal tower. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon I took the offensive, sending Birney with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and Birney has reached and occupies the intrenchments which the enemy took from Kautz, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small, one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about 100 prisoners.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
Oct. 7—10:15 a. m.

We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seem to be Fields' and Pickett's divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be intrenching on the Darbytown road.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. VIRGINIA AND N. C.,
Oct. 7—10:30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

Birney has regained Kautz's old position and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending to the Darbytown road, to connect with Weitzel on the left, at Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day.

We have much the best of this day's work. One thousand at least of the enemy were killed and wounded, 100 prisoners and a bloody repulse. Gen. Gregg, commanding Fields' division, is reported by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Generals Sherman, Rosecrans or Sheridan later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 7.

All is quiet in front of Petersburg. The weather is fine and favorable for military operations. Important events may be expected any time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The *Herald's* 5th Corps correspondent, October 5th, says: "All is quiet in the vicinity of Poplar Spring Church. Newspaper maps locate this place on the South Side Railroad, or very near there, and from the fact of our holding it, assume that doing it that the rebel communication by this road is interrupted. Poplar Spring Church is about four miles this side of the South Side road, and although the road is more strongly threatened than heretofore from our present position, the enemy still hold the road and use it."

The *Herald's* 10th Corps correspondent, October 5th, says: "The situation on the north side remains unchanged. About the usual number of deserters come into our lines daily, giving about the usual report of affairs in the beleaguered capital of rebeldom."

"To-day we received tidings that in the excitement of last Thursday the family of Jeff. Davis packed their small traps and started in haste southward.

"The Richmond papers give a gloomier picture of the consternation that prevailed there on our approach than any that have been previously received. The universal conscription was inexorable and impartial. Even the sick and wounded from their military hospitals, those who could walk, were compelled to go.

"A large detachment of Paymasters have just arrived, and are now paying off the corps. Many have not been paid for seven months."

The *Herald's* 18th Corps correspondent, October 6th, says: "All is quiet along the front has not been disturbed by either party. Nothing varies the monotony."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that when they left City Point yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, heavy firing had been going on for four or five hours in Butler's Department of the James. When the rebels made their second attack, they took our troops by surprise.

Gen. Warren and staff are in Washington to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Panic in the Market—Rumored Occupation of Lynchburg—Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The jump which gold took yesterday was produced by the desperate effort of speculators in merchandise who, having large stocks on hand, are making herculean efforts to save themselves from ruin. There was, however, no general advance in prices noticeable. In fact, during the week quotations were merely nominal, as the few buyers who were in the market had things their own way. Some of the jobbers have been slaughtering goods at a fearful sacrifice. It is reported that Claflin, Mellen & Co. commenced on Wednesday to sell standard prints at prices from twenty-four to twenty-nine cents; and on Thursday Stewart offered the same goods at one cent per yard less, and at these figures is said to have sold 400 cases, making a loss on them of $210 per case, or $80,000 on the whole lot. Several heavy dry goods jobbing and commission houses are in hot water, and it is not yet certain whether they will get through or go down.

Wall street has had numerous failures during the last ten days, but none of them of sufficient account to notice specially. The feeling in all the markets is still panicky, though produce had advanced some. Less confidence is felt and gold is down again. Stocks sympathize, and many think next week will see a greater break worse than anything we have had. The bull feeling has brought out the short sellers in stocks. One house sold yesterday 10,000 shares, seller thirty days.

There is a rumor this afternoon to the effect that private advices state Lynchburg has been occupied by our army. It appears to have gained some credence, but is probably premature.

The democracy in Brooklyn are at loggerheads, and two sets of Congressional, Assembly and city candidates are in the field. They are very bitter towards each other, and say that no arrangement for harmony can be made. James Brooks, of the *Express*, lost the nomination for Congress in his district, and is announced to run as a stump candidate. He is whistling like a whipped dog.

Carl Schurz made an eloquent speech at an immense Union meeting last night.

General John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, has been doing good service stumping in New Jersey. He is a popular and effective speaker, and the Jerseymen are pleased with him.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Burning of Centralia—Reported Defeat of Magruder.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Oct. 8.

Report says Centralia, on the North Missouri Railroad, has been laid in ashes. The Federal troops entered the town on Wednesday and in the excitement of the hour burned the town. The number of dead bodies found and brought to Centralia is eighty-seven.

There is a report that the Confederate forces of Magruder, marching towards Missouri, were attacked on Thursday last by the army of General Steele on White River, and defeated. Magruder is known to have followed the invading army of Price to protect, if necessary, his retreat, and with

the infantry to secure immense stores of supplies that were expected to be taken from this State by the present raid. These facts give some color to the rumor and add probability to what would otherwise be mere conjecture.

FROM CAIRO.

Guerilla Operations—Late Rebel News

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

By the steamer C. E. Hillman we have Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 6th. From late files of Southern papers we make the following selections:

The Lake City *Columbian* says all is quiet along the St. Mary's, the Olustee and Suwanee. The Federals were reported advancing in force towards Gainesville, and were within thirty-six miles of that place. There are 5,000 Federals at Glen Cove.

The *Mississippian* says Gen. Jas. J. Alcorn refused the command of the State troops.

The *Appeal*, now published at Montgomery, Ala., says that at the retirement from Atlanta, the last issue at that place was worked off and sold to the forces returning from the trenches.

Dr. S. K. Talmadge, former President of Oglethorpe (Presbyterian) University, has lost his mind entirely, and been placed by friends in an insane asylum near Milledgeville, Ga.

The Charleston *Courier* says it appears to be Sherman's plan, after allowing his people a little rest, to push forward in three separate columns, one against Macon, one against Augusta, and one against Montgomery.

A few soldiers, watering their horses in Wolfe River on Saturday afternoon, were attacked by guerillas concealed in the woods on the opposite side, and three of them were wounded. A detachment was pushed forward, but failing to find the enemy, returned. The guerillas were four in number, and were seen to go toward the river early in the afternoon and returned after the firing was heard. Residents recognized them as belonging to a company of thieves and cutthroats, led by an infamous scoundrel named Gabriels. One is named Hall, a deserter from the 8th Iowa infantry; another, Davis, a resident of this county.

Several weeks since a Federal soldier was killed by some of this gang. Information reaching headquarters on Tuesday that the gang was harbored and that some lived in the above vicinity, it was ordered, as an act of retaliation, that the house should be burned. Accordingly a detachment of cavalry was sent over the same afternoon. They went to work with a will, and in a short time had several houses in ruins.

The scene of destruction was about half a mile from the river. Among the burned out were Mrs. Harris, Tom Seller and (a) Jones.

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

Grand Union Demonstration on the Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Saturday, Oct. 8.

There was a grand gathering of the people to-day on the banks of the Mississippi at Port Byron. It was the largest mass meeting ever held at that point. An extra train, carrying passengers free of charge, was run from Rock Island, taking additional cars at the intervening stations. The principal delegations were from Rock Island, Moline, Hampton, Lenina, Cordova, Illinois, and from Davenport and Le Claire, Iowa. Salutes were fired. The Hon. M. Hawley spoke in the forenoon. In the afternoon Col. J. O. Osborne and Frank D. Curley and James S. Poage, candidate for Presidential Elector, were the speakers. The speeches were received with the most unbounded and enthusiastic applause, and the best of feeling was manifested throughout the entire day.

POLITICAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LASALLE, Friday, Oct. 7.

At the election for Mayor and Aldermen, the independent candidate for Mayor was elected by 84 majority, and three out of four Aldermen were elected (independent candidates) over the Copperhead nominees. Many Democrats voted for the Republican candidates.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Allatoona Victory—Forrest's Wagon Train Captured.

CHATTANOOGA, October 7.—The rebels have disappeared from Allatoona. Our victory there was complete. The rebel surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands with from four to six hundred rebel wounded. General Corse was slightly wounded in the cheek; also Colonel Tourtellotte, of the 4th Minnesota, in the left thigh. An entire division attacked Allatoona, under French. Lieutenant Amsden, of the 12th Wisconsin battery, lost a leg.

General Bradley telegraphed from Bridgeport that the gunboat General Thomas had arrived from Decatur, Ala., with news that Forrest's train had been captured. Our forces are between him and the Shoals, and he was falling back towards the river.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—In the fight near Allatoona, on the 5th instant, our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred killed and wounded.

Skirmishing occurred all day on Thursday at Shoal Creek, between the Union force of General Morgan and a rebel force under Buford. Five prisoners captured by General Starkweather's command, near Pulaski, reported Forrest en route for Florence from Lawrenceburg. A late dispatch reports a large Union force near Florence. A battle was momentarily expected.

FROM GEORGIA.

Gov Brown's Reported Peace Negotiations—Our Prisoners at Savannah.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* contains some further information in reference to the change of position of Hood's army. The movements commenced on the 19th ultimo, and Hood's forces are said to be now intrenched on the Macon and West Point Road, twenty or twenty-five miles from their location near Jonesboro.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has made a statement regarding the reported peace negotiations between himself and General Sherman. He says that General Sherman sent a proposal to him through a private messenger, to visit Atlanta and confer on the withdrawal of Georgia from the Confederacy, but that the offer was rejected, and a reply returned that the faith of Georgia is pledged to her Southern sister States, and that she will not act in such an affair without consent with them.

A mass meeting of the Union prisoners confined at Savannah is represented to have been held on the 25th ultimo, at which a series of resolutions were adopted, appealing to the President to take measures for their release.

From Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—At the last exchange of prisoners at Charleston, seventy packages of money, fifty packages of Express matter, and 3,000 suits of clothing, were delivered to the rebels to be distributed among the Union prisoners, who have recently been removed from Andersonville, Ga., to the vicinity of Charleston, about 10,000 in all. Some clothing for the rebel officers, prisoners on Morris Island, contributed by the Charlestonians, was brought back by Col. Woodford. It is said that some 600 of the Union prisoners, owing to misrepresentations made to them by the rebels, have, after enduring eight months' captivity, taken the oath of allegiance to the Davis' Government, and been liberated. About half of the number have been put to work in the shops of Charleston, and the other half are laboring on Sullivan's Island.

It was reported at Hilton Head that 10,000 invalid rebel prisoners were to arrive there shortly, to be exchanged for a like number of our men.

Deserters from Charleston represent the Southern people much discouraged by the Union victories. Almost as much interest is manifested there in our Presidential election as at the North.

Yellow fever is very prevalent in the city of Charleston.

FROM SHERIDAN.

Gathering Supplies—Early Gone to Richmond.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Hon. W. F. Kellogg, just from General Sheridan's army, reports that our forces have gathered immense quantities of grain and forage, and supplies of every kind for man and beast are abundant. The rebel reports of Union disasters are all unfounded. There are no signs of an enemy between the gaps of the Blue Ridge and headquarters. The gaps are held by rebel cavalry, and it is supposed Early has gone to Richmond with the remnant of his army, leaving cavalry to dispute our advance.

The Work of the Sanitary Commission.

Northwestern Branch U. S. Com.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

During the recent military operations in the Shenandoah Valley, the Sanitary Commission has had a large force of experienced agents ministering to the wounded, and distributing stores among the hospitals. Six car loads of hospital supplies have been sent to Harper's Ferry from Baltimore and Washington, and forwarded in the Commission's wagons to Winchester and other points where wounded are collected.

ALFRED J. BLOOR, Assistant Secretary.

Reported Rebel Victory.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.—Gen. Echols, commanding the rebels in Southwestern Virginia, claims a victory on the 2d over Burbridge, at Saltville; that Burbridge left his killed and wounded behind—among them a Brigadier General and a good many officers. The Union force numbered 5,000, among whom were several negro regiments, who were badly cut up. Echol says his forces on the 3d were in hot pursuit.

The Overland Mail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The first mail overland from Denver since the stoppage, which was rendered imperative by Indian troubles, arrived here this morning. There will now be a regular daily mail with the Pacific coast till about the 1st of January, when the snows fall heavily upon the Sierra Nevada.

Last winter coaches were stopped by the snow for more than a month, but the winter previous not a trip was omitted.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8th.—The military news of yesterday has checked the speculation and rise in gold. Large amounts in cash for gold were offered in the gold room with the effect of promptly pulling down the price, which opened at 200⅞, and subsequently sold at 197¼.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Gold closed at the evening stock exchange at 197¼.

The Iowa Copperhead War.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 8.—Provost Marshal Matthews, of the 4th Iowa district, reports that six of the gang of miscreants who shot the deputies in Poweshiek county, have been captured. Two companies of State militia at last accounts were still scouring the country for the rest of the gang.

Interesting to Gas Consumers.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it has been officially decided that gas companies who have charged consumers the internal revenue tax previous to June 30th last, have done so illegally.

A Paying Business.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Rear Admiral Lee publishes a list of 59 prizes captured by his squadron. The Rear Admiral has realized an immense fortune from these prizes, and the friends of Farragut claim that he might have had a chance to reap some of the benefits, or close up Wilmington harbor.

Large numbers of prisoners are daily brought in from the front to City Point. Three hundred and six wounded arrived at Washington to-day, mostly from the 5th army corps.

Lake Disasters.

PINE STATION—Below Chicago, October 8.—The bark Western Metropolis, was got off last night. A severe storm came up and sent her ashore again, and she is now going to pieces. The crew had a narrow escape from drowning. The vessel is a total loss.

CLEVELAND, October 8.—The steam tug Winslow went to pieces on the railroad pier last night. Five of the crew were lost.

Guerilla Operations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.—On Thursday night a gang of guerillas crossed into Maryland, at Sandy Spring, thirteen miles from Washington, and stole $12,000 worth of property. Mr. Wall, of Baker's Detectives, pursued and recaptured the property and an important mail for the South, and one prisoner. Walter Bowie, a notorious outlaw, was killed, and another wounded.

From Kentucky.

CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 8.—Seven hundred rebels under Gen. Lyon, of Eddyville, Ky., captured the steamer Chambers, and crossed the river into Kentucky yesterday, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, and there released the boat.

There are fifteen feet on Harpeth Shoals and rising.

Proposal for Exchange.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—*The Post's* Washington special says General Lee has proposed to exchange all the prisoners taken in front of Petersburg—negroes included.

Bosh!

NEW YORK, Saturday evening, Oct. 8.—Rumors are rife that Secretary Stanton is about to leave the Cabinet.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatches—The Market—The Situation Before Richmond—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8—midnight.

THE MARKETS.

The markets continue depressed under the military aspect reported yesterday by Secretary Stanton. The situation is construed unfavorable to movements for an advance. There appears to be very little disposition among outsiders to buy or sell, and the market is altogether with the brokers, with the balance of power on the side of the bears. At the morning board there was a general decline in securities, except Government, which though dull were firm. A report that Butler has whipped Lee, freely circulated, assisted the downward move. Railroad bonds steady with light sales. Mining stocks—prices declined heavily throughout. Bank shares dull. Gold opened at 195⅞, gradually declined to 193¼, and rose again to 196. The loan market was less active. Money limited. Canal paper offering. Rates unchanged for call loans. Miscellaneous securities, rates 7 per cent, and supply ample. Coal shares firm on bituminous stock lists.

THE PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

The subscription to the Petroleum Exchange is filled with first class names, and the institution will soon be under headway. The members meet on Monday to elect officers.

DRY GOODS.

Importations of dry goods for the week are very light, the total being only about half as large as for the corresponding week last year. The dry goods trade continues unsettled.

PROVISIONS.

Pork was quite lively during the past few days of the week. Much higher prices were paid, toward the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. Other movements in provisions not important—business generally dull.

BREADSTUFFS.

Great depression in breadstuffs, opening weak in sympathy with the downfall in gold.

The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 7th says, the recent rains have not interfered with the plans of Grant, but caused the rebels much more annoyance than ourselves, as they have more wagoning to do. Everything is progressing favorably, and the troops are in the best possible condition. The report of the army Doctor showed a small per cent unfit for duty. Notwithstanding the lengthening of the lines in the direction of the South Side Railroad the position is perfectly secure from attack. The railroad is of no use to the rebels, as the guns in our advanced position command the track.

THE CANAL.

Butler's canal at Dutch Gap is progressing towards completion. The workmen are now putting in a steam-pump and erecting a bomb proof over it. It is estimated that the work will be ready to let water in within 3 weeks, when the rebels will have one of the most trustworthy river batteries far in our rear, and be flanked on all sides. The enemy has deposited an enormous amount of metal in the canal from monitors, but no serious injury has been done, nor have the laborers been seriously disconcerted.

NEW SIGNAL.

The *Herald's* special from the 5th corps, says a new signal station 100 feet high has been completed in front of the corps line near our pickets and in full view of sharp shooters.

WHISTLING UP COURAGE.

Richmond papers soundly berate citizens for want of courage, and calling to go into the ranks for the defence of the State.

EXCHANGE.

All doubts are finally settled for immediate exchange of 5,000 prisoners, such as will not be fit for service in sixty days. Major Mulford, it states, is to make the first exchange at once from the Southern department.

IMPORTANCE OF OUR POSITION.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James correspondent says the importance of the recent move can't very well be overestimated. Gen. Grant upon an actual survey of the position, admitted he had not at first comprehended in its full significance that such a line could have been carried with so inconsiderable a loss on our side, and it can be accounted for on no other hypothesis than that the assault was a complete surprise. The force which held these works is estimated by prisoners at from 10 to 15,000, under the immediate command of General Hoke, all under General Ewell.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The *Herald's* New Orleans dispatch says that the stringent orders in regard to the trade in cotton, if not modified, will ruin this city in a commercial view. The rebels say no cotton shall enter the Yankee lines. The torch shall be applied whenever any is discovered entering, or even in the neighborhood of our lines. Gen. Canby's order was written in consequence of extensive purchases of cotton from rebels and payment in sterling exchange. This explains that portion of Canby's order requiring a return of transactions in foreign exchange.

GEORGIA NEWS.

A correspondent of a Columbia paper writes from Griffin that all trains from above are withdrawn. The telegraph wire was taken down and the country evacuated. We have nothing from Rhodes' army, except that it was on the march beyond the Chattahoochee when last seen. There are no apprehensions about its reaching Blue Mountain in safety. Sherman had dispatched a considerable cavalry force down the right bank of the Chattahoochee for the purpose of developing our position. It is certain that up to that time no general move had taken place.

EARLY RELIEVED.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* of the 26th says Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force is over 30,000 veterans we shall get a good account from the Valley. Breckenridge goes to the command of Southwestern Virginia.

If Beauregard is restored to his old department, which includes Georgia, he will, of course, take the control (Hood's) army.

Hardee has been relieved.

Early's misfortunes were needed to wake our supporters up.

Last night there was a rumor that 18,000 Reserves were all ready in Virginia to be called out. It is pretty certain that a large army of detailed men in this and other States can be promptly returned to duty in our midst, to complete the work of destruction Hood has thrown away upon the Federal commander's rear.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says Sherman must either go back to Atlanta, attack Hood, or be relieved by a fresh army sent from the North to clear the obstructed track. If prosecuted with vigor the present enterprise is exceedingly promising, and bids fair to result in the destruction of Sherman's army.

Libby Prison and Castle Thunder are represented as full of prisoners, and there are many on Belle Island, but the authorities are busy sending them South.

LAUNCHED.

NEW YORK October 8.—The steamer Idaho was launched to-day.

PERSONAL.

Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren is ordered to report to Gen. Dix for duty.

AT CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Charleston papers of the 29th ult., say the bombardment of the city since our last was unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the 24 hours, ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, 98 shots are reported fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, mostly from bricks or splinters. The Charleston *Courier* says 84 shells were fired at Charleston during the last 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from batteries Gregg and Swamp Angel.

The Governor of Alabama, in a message to the Legislature, says this fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is a terrible spectacle. Alas! if Georgia is permitted to be overrun and devastated by Sherman's ruthless columns, the men of Alabama can be found in deserted homes and starving women and children of our sister State. He therefore recommends an amendment of the militia law to include all persons exempted from Confederate service able to bear arms, and all between the ages of 16 and 60.

TO BE EXCHANGED.

Gen. Stoneman has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

Connecticut Town Elections—Glorious Results.

[From the New Haven Journal, Oct. 5.]

Below we give the returns, so far as received. As is generally the case, they come in very slowly. Enough has been received, however, to show that the great struggle of the Copperheads to "get control of the ballot boxes," has resulted in another fizzle. Returns from eighty-four towns, show that the Union men gain nine towns, while they lose but one. There is always the case in town elections, some falling off from the Spring vote; but in several towns the Union majority has been considerably increased, and in those towns where there has been smaller majorities, the result is caused by the want of interest which the Union electors usually exhibit toward these town elections. Copperheads are trying to draw small comfort from the fact that some of our majorities are not so large as in the Spring, but it is a crumb that November will see taken from them by the noble majorities which will then be unfailingly rolled up for Lincoln and Johnson—Liberty and Union. The following is the result, as far as received:

UNION.

North Haven (gain), Enfield, New Hartford, East Haven, Danbury, Winchester, Guilford, Woodbridge, Suffield (gain), Madison, Stratford, Brookfield, Meriden, Norwalk, Plymouth, New Milford (gain), New Canaan, Simsbury, Orange, Stamford, Avon, New Britain, Darien, Granby, New Hartford, Beacon (gain), Portland, East Windsor, South Windsor (gain), Berlin, Lyme, Manchester, Berkhamsted (gain), Portland, Windham, Colebrook, Chaplin, Canton, Saybrook, Redford, Norwich, Franklin, Colchester, Griswold, Putnam, Essex, Salisbury, Pomfret, Vernon, Lebanon, Killingly, Mansfield, New London, Plainfield, Redding (gain), Groton, Woodstock, Woodbury (gain), Torrington, Thompson.

COPPERHEAD.

Derby (gain), Cheshire, Hamden, Wallingford, Bridgeport (city), Branford, Middletown, Hartland, Naugatuck, Glastenbury, Canterbury, Seymour, Waterbury, Lisbon, Oxford, Preston, Windsor Locks, Newton, East Lyme, East Granby, Marlborough, Waterford, Bristol, Bethany, Windsor, Bloomfield.

The Latest English Quotations.

Early in the war some importance was attached to the opinions of the London *Times* because of the belief that they were those of the majority of Englishmen. It was not long before even Englishmen lost faith in an oracle whose prophecies were almost invariably proved false by time, and to Americans its speculations on the war have been for years mere matter of sport. The following quotations are now food for laughter:

[From the London Times of Nov. 28, 1860.]	[From the London Times of Sept. 14, 1864.]
It is evident on the smallest reflection that the South, even if united, could never resist for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred slave-owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute population of the free States.	We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first has now been placed beyond reach of controversy. We said that the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusion!

The *Times* certainly was wrong in its first conclusion, formed on the smallest reflection; it is equally wrong in the last, asserted after no reflection at all.

France, Italy and Rome.

The Emperor of the French has given permission to one of the non-official journals of Paris to make the announcement that a treaty for the removal of the French troops from Rome has been framed and ratified. The parties to the treaty ought to be—whether they are or not—Napoleon, Victor Emanuel and Pius IX. The Emperor of the French, at all events, has agreed with the Italian Minister at Paris and with the Marquis Pepoli, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, to withdraw the whole of the French troops from Rome within two years, making a commencement at once. France and Italy bind themselves by the convention not to permit the Pope to be stripped of the territorial possessions he now occupies. The Pope is to have an army of 12,000, as a guarantee (additional) for his independence. Florence is to become the political capital of the Italian Kingdom, as a sort of extra assurance that the subjects of Victor Emanuel shall no longer turn their eyes toward Rome as the goal of their political hopes. Five-sixths of the debt of the Roman Government are to be assumed by Italy, whose exchequer now may be said to be all but hopelessly bankrupt. Popular riots at Turin, in view of the change of capital, are, meanwhile, the chief diversion at the headquarters of the King's advisers. What is to come of it all does not well appear at the present writing. But the announcement is officially made that the Pope already consents to the assumption of five sixths of the debt of Rome by the Italian Government.

Col. Matt H. Starr, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, who was wounded during Forrest's raid into Memphis, died at Jacksonville, Ill., a few days since. He rose from the ranks to the command of one of the finest regiments Illinois has sent into the field.

New Advertisements.

MASS MEETING OF THE DRY GOODS SALESMEN.—There will be a meeting held on NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, in MORRISON BLOCK, Room No. 9, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association. Let there be a full attendance.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

THERE WILL BE NO TRAIN

This (SUNDAY) afternoon, the railroad being occupied for Government transportation.

J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Treas.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

The cargo of schooner Jane Marsh, to arrive immediately, consisting of 160 m. feet Boards, 12 inches wide, ... DAVID GOODWILLIE.

TO THOSE WHO WOULD have good Photographs. Go to Everitt's, 157 Lake street. To those who do not want to climb three pair of stairs, we say, go to Everitt's, whose pleasant gallery is only up one flight. Carte de Visites only two dollars per dozen. Other styles as proportionately low prices.

WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor.

A NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 187½ Dearborn st., P. O. block.

Miss Maggie F. Commerforth

Would announce to the ladies of Chicago and vicinity that she has opened a new and tasteful assortment of Millinery Goods. ... 187½ Dearborn st., P. O. block.

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY

FOR SALE IN

THOS. B. BRYAN'S

Real Estate Office.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN FARM

Of 80 Acres.

We have for sale for a day or two a very finely improved farm within an hour's drive of the center of the city, which it is for a gentleman exactly. Price low. Terms easy. Apply at once to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

TO POWDER DEALERS.—The Oriental Powder Company caution dealers against buying

Damaged Powder

Of our brand, as a quantity damaged by disaster on the Lakes has been sold in this market for the purpose of being remanufactured. ...

MARTINE'S

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY,

(Corner of Clark and Monroe sts.)

Re-opened for the Season.

OPENING SOIREE, Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th. ...

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES WANTED, for whom the highest bounties will be paid. Apply immediately at No. 180 South Clark street. PIERCE & CO.

AN ALIEN DESIROUS OF ENLISTING as a Substitute, will do so provided he receives a fair remuneration. Apply at No. 180 South Clark street. No brokers need apply.

CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD LINE.—The swift and elegant passenger packet

ATLANTIC,

CAPT. N. S. GREEN,

Will be despatched from Cairo for New Orleans ... DAN ABLE & CO., Agents, Cairo.

OIL.—100 barrels strong winter strained

LARD OIL.

For sale by FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Manufacturers, No. 8 Board Trade Building.

Cargo of Coal.

Cargo of Pennsylvania Coal, just arrived, for sale cheap. Can be seen by day. Apply to JAMES MULLINS & CO., No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

TO THE PUBLIC.—On account of the fall in the price of Anthracite Coals in Pennsylvania, I shall, on Monday morning, October 10th, be able to sell at the price two dollars per ton. ...

EYE & EAR

DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Hospital College and New York Ophthalmic College, ... Office 75 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE BROADWAY FIRE.

Letter from Bangs, Merwin & Co.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1864.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gentlemen: It is with pleasure we inform you that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which we purchased from you, passed through the ordeal of fire in the conflagration which entirely destroyed our premises, and has fully sustained the acknowledged reputation. On opening the safe after the fire our books and papers were all found well preserved, the money as bright as when put in. No injury was sustained except the binding of the books, which was affected by the steam the safe generates.

We cheerfully add our testimony, gentlemen, to the well-known efficiency of your Fire-proof Safes.

Yours, truly, BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

The Late Great Fire in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. Aug. 30, 1864.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., New York:

Gents: On the 8th inst., there was a very destructive fire in this city, burning the carriage manufactory, corner of Chapel and Hamilton streets, and also our machine shop. We fortunately were provided with one of your Champion Safes, and although the fire was so hot that iron melted and run down on the Safe, and the iron castors melted off, the contents, consisting of valuable books, papers, $1,200 in Treasury notes, besides other bills, amounting in all to $5,000, were preserved without injury. As soon as our new building is completed we shall want another Safe of a larger size.

M. & F. SAULT, Engine and Tool Builders, Corner Cassel and Wallace sts., New Haven, Conn.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

Herring's Improved Patent Burglar-Proof Safes,

With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. Manufactured and sold only by

HERRING & CO.,

40 State-st., Chicago.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Salesrooms in Portland Block.

NOS. 183, 185 AND 187 DEARBORN-ST.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers,

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING,

Underplaits, Drawers and Wool Socks,

BUCK GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, BOOTS & SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Oct. 11, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, and FRIDAY, Oct. 14, at our new Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been in America only seven weeks, and who is thoroughly competent to teach Singing, Piano, German and French, would like a situation in a good American family, where she could learn English. ...

2ND WARD.—The Soliciting Committee of the Second Ward will please hand in their reports ... Chairman Committee, 241 South Water street.

10 VOLUNTEERS WANTED THIS MORNING.

$600 PAID.

Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. at No. 180 South Clark street, up-stairs. PIERCE & CO.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Nearly new. Hallet, Davis & Co's Large Size, Full iron frame, 7 octave, Louis 14th style, round corners, with all modern improvements. Address "S M E," Tribune office.

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One of the best established and most prosperous Union Newspapers in southern Wisconsin. ...

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Every housekeeper should have one. For sale at 48 WASHINGTON STREET.

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FOR THE WEEK.

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AT THEIR OLD STAND,

167 & 169 Lake Street,

We now offer one of the largest and richest stocks of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

West of New York, at prices at which they cannot be replaced, on the basis of

"GOLD AT 150."

Prints "Marked Down" 20 cents a yard.

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French Merinos "Marked Down" From Four Shillings to $1.50 a yard.

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All other goods of this season's purchase in the same proportion at

167 & 169 Lake Street.

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COAL! COAL!

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OF ALL KINDS,

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates

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HOLBROOK & PARKERS,

64 Kingsbury-st.,

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A constant supply of Blossburgh and Lump Lehigh on hand.

Post Office address Drawer 6513.

New Advertisements.

105. Chicago, Oct. 7, '64. 105.

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Reduced to Fourteen Shillings, former price Twenty.

FANCY DRESS GOODS

At Six Shillings, former price Ten and Twelve Shillings.

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Reduced Twenty five to Fifty per cent., less than importing cost.

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Eight Dollar quality reduced to Five; Four Dollar quality reduced to Three, and all other qualities in fancy colors and Black, reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent. below importing cost.

Fine French Merinos,

In all colors, Twelve Shillings.

EXTRA QUALITY AT TWO DOLLARS.

BEST QUALITY

AMERICAN DELAINES

Three Shillings, (two weeks back) price 50 cents.

In short, we are determined our prices SHALL BE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, as our goods are all bought on the most favorable terms, and the majority of our present stock at the late panic sales, which enables us to offer extra inducements to our large increasing business. Remember,

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NEW STORE,

BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

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McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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PAPER HANGINGS,

DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES,

78 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Store & Office Shades made to Order

J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

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150 Pianos for Sale

W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

MELODEONS, ORGANS AND PIANOS—The best assortment in the city, at 142 Lake street.

HALLET DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 142 Lake street.

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PIANOS TO RENT.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

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Look well to your Securities.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE,

WITH COVERT'S DIAL LOCK.

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No Banker is Safe Without Them.

Remember the Sterling Robbery, $47,000.

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YOUR BANK MAY BE ROBBED NEXT.

The Great American Safes are for sale only by

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Fine Gold Watches, Diamonds and Silver Ware.

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Offer their immense stock, comprising a splendid lot of new and beautiful patterns at a reduction of

50 Per Cent from Late Ruling New York Prices.

FIFTY NEW PATTERNS of chased, enameled and diamond-set American and Swiss Watches, ... SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE.

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We offer a very superior stock of Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Jewelry and Silver Goods, all of new styles, at as low rates as any New York House.

Dealers are invited to give us a call ...

MESS BEEF,

FRESH PACKED,

Now ready and for sale at 224 South Water street. H. M. GRAVES & CO.

PORK AND BEEF,

We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF.

For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 137 South Water street.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS in want of one of our elegant Suits of Clothing, made to order, at SIMON FUNK FASHIONS, ...

CALORIC ENGINE.—A splendid new Caloric Engine, nearly new, ...

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE

FOR SALE.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

HISTORY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday we published the sensation letter of Judge Wm. D. Kelly of Philadelphia, in answer to the letter of Gen. Naglee.

Judge Kelley, it should be remembered made the statement in a speech that Gen. McClellan was not the originator of the Peninsular campaign, but that "the country was indebted" for it to Senators Latham and Rice. Gen. Naglee denied that statement, and went into the history, not of the origin of that campaign, but of the council of war that Gen McClellan submitted to it. He was also severe on Lincoln and savage on Stanton whom he charged with having furnished Kelly with his version of that famous council of war. Judge Kelly now reiterates his statement, and goes more deeply into the facts of the origin of the campaign in question, and shows from Naglee's *own confession that McClellan never had any plan of a campaign against the rebels;* that although he had been in command from August 1861 to Feb 1862, *a period of seven months*, he had matured no plan, had devised no line of operations; had spent all that time in idle reviews and partisan electioneering, but had not struck a single blow at the rebels—except the Ball's Bluff bloody blunder. He was in February 1862, when at the head of 210,000 idle soldiers, peremptorily ordered by the President, to do two things forthwith; first organize his army into grand corps; second, within ten days to report a plan of a campaign, under penalty of removal.

"Several" of the ten days passed and no "plan" was incubated. McClellan had no plan, was unable to devise one, and in this desperate condition of affairs Brig. Gen Naglee, his man of all work and satellite was brought to Washington from Lower Maryland, where he commanded a brigade under Maj. Gen. Hooker—and with aid of Senators Rice of Minnesota, and Latham of California, the illustrious trio concocted the plan of operations, which poor little mackerel gladly accepted. Gen. Naglee then "packed" a council of war of twelve division commanders to approve the plan, ringing himself in as one of the Council although he was nothing but a brigadier, and leaving out such officers as Gen. Hooker, his superior in rank. Eight of the twelve officers of that famous council of war reported to the President in favor of adopting the plan of operations devised by Rice, Naglee and Latham and fathered on McClellan.

After the thing was thus cooked up and McClellan retained in command of the army, Gen. Naglee was so overjoyed at the success of *his* "plan" that he told the whole secret to several of his friends, and publicly boasted of his prominent share in the transaction in the cars between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Such is the substance of this extraordinary revelation. Judge Kelly's letter has produced a panic among the mackerel supporters in the Eastern States, as it exposes McClellan's utter emptiness in a very disagreeable way.

AN HONEST AVOWAL.

> The Abolitionists if they can succeed in abolishing slavery can control the country. *Our interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and political allies the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery.* We must then preserve the Union as it was. I am not a politician, and have no political ends to serve, except the salvation of my country, and I therefore talk plainly.—*Judge Caton's Ottawa Speech.*

Judge Caton is an unsophisticated Democrat. He believes what he says, and he says what he believes. His strong point consists in telling the truth out, no matter whom it benefits nor whom it hurts. In his Naperville speech, the other day, he said he should not join in any denunciation of Mr. Lincoln, because he had known him a long time, and he knew him to be an honest man. This was frank and magnanimous in the Judge, but not more so than his remarks at Ottawa, which we have quoted above. He here exposes the whole gospel of Democracy without varnish. He says "*our* interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and political allies, the slaveholders, [alias Southern rebels] and in preserving slavery." It was hardly necessary for the Judge to add that he was no politician. Repudiating the platform till after election is a device which Judge Caton scorns. Of course, he is no politician.

While we commend the Judge for his frankness, he will pardon us if we criticize the views which he so ably and candidly enforces. That the interests of the Democratic party lie with the slaveholders who have taken up arms against their country, and who are committing flagrant treason every hour, we do not deny. Every political event of the past three years proves it. The Chicago Convention enunciated the doctrine most forcibly when it called for "an immediate cessation of hostilities." Gen. McClellan enunciated it in his political letter to the President, written after his arrival at Harrison's Landing on a gunboat. Gen. Buell enunciated it in his political letter written a few months ago. Gen. Fitz John Porter has undoubtedly enunciated it many times since the war began. Mr Pendleton has consistently held to this doctrine during his whole political life. But we doubt if anybody has presented it in clearer light, or pressed the reasons more cogently than Judge Caton. At least five eighths of the Democratic party of the United States are in rebellion against the Government. The other three-eighths, finding themselves in a minority throughout the North, naturally long to embrace their brothers and secure their assistance in regaining political power. They cannot afford to have them, or their peculiar institution, killed off. Their hearts yearn for their "political allies" as Judge Caton truthfully terms them—such allies as Jefferson Davis, G. T. Beauregard, and Judah P. Benjamin. Their existence as a party depends upon saving these political allies from harm. Their future is a blank, unless they can stop this dreadful war, which is killing their "old friends" so fast.

What becomes of the charge that Mr. Lincoln is fighting to destroy slavery, when we have here the avowal that the Democracy ought to fight to preserve slavery? We sincerely and ardently hope that slavery may be destroyed, either by the casualties of war, or by amendment of the Constitution. But we put it to those who think differently, whether it is not better to fight against slavery than for it. Judge Caton thinks it is better to fight for it. We ask the people whether they think the institution of slavery, which brought on the war, which has slain our sons and oppressed us with debt is such a boon and a blessing that we ought now to exert ourselves to maintain it. Those who believe that it is will vote for McClellan. He is the candidate whose "political allies" are arrayed in arms under Lee and Hood and Forrest. He is the candidate who will find his interest in "remaintaining our relations with our old friends" in the rebel armies.

ENCOURAGEMENT—NOT FOR THE "ROTHSCHILDS."

The fact that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee is the agent of the Rothschilds gives the Copperheads an immense advantage in receiving an unlimited amount of funds from the money kings of the old rotten despotisms of Europe in order to secure the election of McClellan and the destruction of the Government. That Copperhead Democracy and European despotism are working for the same end, there cannot be a particle of doubt. The hand of Belmont is most directly seen in the second plank of the Copperhead platform, and in fact it is demonstrable from the language of it, that it was all made in the interest of Jeff. Davis and his allies, the aristocrats and despots of Europe. Shrewd, far-seeing men on the other side of the Atlantic understand this matter perfectly. One of our citizens who has been making an extensive tour in Europe, writes to the Treasurer of the Union State Central Committee as follows:

> "Enclosed is an order on ——, for three hundred dollars, to aid the Union party in publishing and disseminating that proper information in order to secure the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, and to aid in the election of the nominees of that party in the State of Illinois. * * * I have written to —— to pay this order for me, and to respond to any calls of yours to the extent of two hundred dollars more if you think it will be wanted. I feel that the future interests of our beloved country depend much on the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the success of the Union party, and though absent, I wish to do what I can to secure that result. I hope to be home in time to vote for the Union candidates, both State and National, in November."

Our shrewd patriotic citizen takes a wise and enlarged view of his duties, and of his interests as well; for if the Copperhead party succeed in the election, his ample fortune would not be worth the cost of a month's sojourn in Europe or elsewhere. The destruction of the Government—the sure result of a Copperhead triumph—would destroy all values; and all personal and public safety for the next generation.

☞ An incredible rumor reaches us from Mexico. A special agent of Juarez has brought the intelligence that General Miramon has issued a pronunciamento against Maximilian, taken one half of the City of Mexico, and appealed to the people to sustain him and drive out the invader. He is said to have acted in concert with the Archbishop of Mexico. This news, notwithstanding the high authority which is given for it, will probably prove untrue. Miramon has so fully identified himself with the cause of the Empire, that he will hardly dare to change front again. The Archbishop of Mexico, on the other hand, will not favor any movement against Maximilian, so long as the latter manages to remain on good terms with the Pope.

INDIANA.

One more working day closes the most exciting political canvass ever conducted in Indiana. Speeches have been made by the thousand, and documents circulated by tens of thousands. Every township and school district have been stumped. No stone has been left unturned by either party. The Copperheads have labored as hard as the Republicans, made as many speeches, scattered as many documents, and spent as much money. They have been aided materially by the powerful disunion "Order of American Knights," which work in secret and strike in the dark. The grand effort has been to unite war democrats and peace sneaks in support of the same ticket, and the effort has generally been successful. McDonald and Morton have been over the State together holding joint discussions. The former made his speeches to suit the locality. In the Northern counties he professes to be a Union man and eulogized McClellan's letter. Down in the Southern counties where the O. A. K. order composed the Democratic party he was fierce for peace and immediate cessation of hostilities. He preached Pendleton and the Platform in Indiana "Egypt," and war and McClellan in Indiana "Canaan."

The Copperheads carried Indiana in 1862 by 9,543 majority, elected seven members of Congress to four by the Republicans, and secured the Legislature by thirty majority on joint ballot. This is heavy odds to overcome in a State where party lines are sharply drawn, and where the soldiers are not allowed to vote, and that too while a draft for 20,000 men is being drawn. Yet we have strong hope of a favorable result. We do not believe that a majority of the people of Indiana can be bullied or bamboozled into voting for a disunion peace, and a recognition of rebel independence.

The political battle rages hotest in the South Bend district, where the Copperheads have concentrated their heaviest fire to break the Union lines and defeat the gallant Colfax. Money and lies are poured out like water to carry the district against him for dirty Dave Turpie who himself is the most unscrupulous liar in the Copperhead party. Two years ago Colfax was elected by the slim majority of 229, in an aggregate vote of nearly thirty thousand. If the 10,000 soldiers in the army, belonging to the District, were permitted to vote, they would make short work of the contest; Colfax's majority would then be thousands. But the Copperhead legislature disfranchised the "boys in blue" who are fighting their country's battles, just as did the Copperhead Legislature of Illinois. Nevertheless, we are tolerably sanguine that Colfax will beat slimy Dave a round thousand. The South Bend district can not afford to throw overboard a Representative of whom any district might well feel proud. We count on the election of Morton for Governor, a majority of the legislature and seven of the eleven Union candidates for Congress.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S MOB.

> Judge Kelley omits any comment on the fact that McClellan began *with a mob* his campaign some forty days earlier in the season than did General Grant, who took command of a perfectly appointed army of veterans.—*Chicago Times.*

If General McClellan, after seven months of drilling and organizing, seven months of grand parades and reviews, with the Treasury of the United States and the arsenals of the world at his back, could produce nothing but a mob, that fact alone ought to consign him to everlasting ignominy. General Grant had better luck with the American citizens confided to his discipline. He made an army in the same space of time that it took McClellan to make a mob. His army took Fort Donelson before McClellan's "mob" was finished. The rebels in the West were driven to the frontier of Mississippi before McClellan's "mob" made their celebrated raid on the wooden guns of Manassas.

We had supposed that we held General McClellan's military achievements in as low esteem as anybody, but our readers will bear witness that we never called the Army of the Potomac, after it had received half a year's instruction at his hands, a mob. It remained for the Chicago *Times* to supply the information that he could make nothing but a rabble out of American volunteers.

COPPERHEADS LAUDING STANTON.

On the 5th October, instant, the Chicago rebel organ, having discovered that the people could not be prevented from believing that our soldiers had won a victory in the Shenandoah Valley, said:

> "Next to Atlanta, the most important military success of the campaign of 1864, is the defeat of Early and the re-occupation of the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan * * * These are reasons why the possession of the lower end of the Shenandoah Valley is immensely important to either of the belligerents. * * * Flattering and important as are all these positions now held by Sheridan, the public has no guarantee that they will be retained or made available to the Federal cause. By some one of the usual blunders the Administration will, as it has done in a thousand similar cases, so manage this victory, that its benefits will prove a total loss, and all the sacrifices made in attaining this end be rendered useless."

Two days afterwards the same paper has the following:

> "A careful examination of the military movements of the last two weeks shows that the tremendous successes of the Federal arms have been won not by Sheridan, or Grant, or Butler, but by Stanton."

Now we insist that no advocate of Secretary Stanton, however ardent or zealous, shall, after once acknowledging a substantial victory, thus tear the laurel from the gallant Sheridan to place them upon the brows even of the most deserving civilian. Next in meanness to the chivalrous amusement of stealing everything valuable from the body of a dead soldier, is this "Democratic" vocation of filching their blood-bought reputations from the living.

A Meeting at Morris, Grundy Co.

Mr. Wentworth addresses the people at Morris, Grundy Co., on Tuesday, the 11th.

Monster Union Celebration at Cleveland.

A monster Union celebration took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th inst., at which over 50,000 people were present. Although a drenching rain occurred at the time, there was a torchlight procession numbering over 3,000 voters. Fireworks were set off in every direction, and the whole city was a blaze of light. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

> The procession was formed in and around the Square, and then came the grandest part of the whole demonstration. At the signal from the cannon, the whole square was one mass of fireworks. Every member of the procession was furnished with a Roman candle, and some hundreds were distributed among the soldiers and others in the center of the Square. Simultaneously between three and four thousand Roman candles commenced shooting their colored globes of fire into the air, rockets flew up from a dozen places at once, mines exploded, sending up showers of golden and crimson fires, bonfires blazed in several quarters, and for a considerable time the sky was lit up with the most extraordinary pyrotechnic display. The Square was packed tight with people, and all the streets adjacent were densely thronged. The enthusiasm was intense, and the whole population seemed to be worked up to a shouting point. They hung around for a long time after the grand display was over, listening to strong Union speeches at the stand, and cheering lustily for the Union ticket.

☞ Considerable excitement has been caused in Brooklyn N. Y., by the recent discovery of a series of heavy forgeries perpetrated by Jeremiah O'Donnell, a heavy contractor, in business paper purporting to be signed by His Reverence, John Laughlin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kings county. The forgeries amount to $25,000. O'Donnell has shaken off the dust of Brooklyn from his garments, and left for parts unknown.

☞ The proposition of annexing Nevada Territory to California in preference to the adoption of a State Government, or even the continuance of a Territorial existence, is being discussed in Nevada. The Virginia City *Union* objects to it because consent must be obtained of Congress, which does not meet until January, and of the California Legislature, which does not meet for two years, and of the people of the Territory, who won't give it at all.

☞ A Paris letter in the London *Star* says: "Several of the first artists in Paris are busily employed in sculpturing a splendid collection of beasts, destined to be placed in the gardens of the Harem at Constantinople. Twenty-two animals are already completed—crocodiles, porcupines, tigers and serpents are so lifelike one scarcely feels safe in their neighborhood. According to the laws of the Koran the Sultan is not allowed to have the statues of any descendants of Adam; he will, however, possess a collection of beasts in bronze and marble certainly unrivalled in Europe."

☞ Company M, 5th Illinois cavalry, voted for President the other day, at which 44 members were present, being about the entire strength of the company—with the following result:

For Abraham Lincoln for President	44
For Dick Oglesby for Governor	44
For Dick Yates for U. S. Senator	44
For McClellan for President, &c	0

☞ Charles G. Halpine, late Lieutenant Colonel in the army, and well known by the name of Miles O'Reily, has just been admitted to the New York bar.

FROM VALPARAISO.

The Great Union Demonstration—Tremendous Enthusiasm of the Union Men.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 5, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The imposing demonstration in behalf of the Union and the candidates who are pledged to her cause, which we have witnessed here to-day, deserves something more than a mere telegraphic notice. I am unable to give you any definite idea of the immensity of the crowd by which every empty space of ground in our village has been occupied, or of the wild and all-pervading enthusiasm for the cause of our common country with which it was animated. I have heard the assemblage variously estimated from 15,000 upward, but it is sufficient to say that Valparaiso, which is accustomed to large crowds on great occasions, never saw anything which would bear a moment's comparison to this. From an early hour in the forenoon to noon, processions were arriving from every direction with flags and banners, bearing every variety of inscription and device, indicative of the determined loyalty of the people to their Government. The largest procession, which was perhaps three or four miles long, paraded through the streets, headed by the Valparaiso Band, followed by a choir of young ladies, and between five hundred and a thousand ladies and gentlemen on horseback.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. W. McKee Dunn were the principal speakers of the occasion, and, cheered by their grand reception, right gallantly vindicated the cause of our country and laid bare the sophistries of treason. Early in the day the leading Copperheads of the place, shrunk in their dimensions, retired to their holes, while others of them having no holes to which to go, stood around in vacant amazement. The surging multitude which greeted our heroic Representative, and the eloquent Dunn, to day, with its thundering storms of cheers and applause, was in striking contrast to the little meeting which the solemn-visaged Dave Turpie held here a few days since, with its feeble and scattered shrieks, which if they did not devote hatred to our flag and our Government, denoted nothing at all. The one was a spontaneous uprising of the people to give expression to the most exalted sentiments of the human heart, the other a nondescript gathering, composed of Union men, and such of the unwashed as the Copperhead file leaders could drum together, and compel to listen to the blatant nonsense of "Dave," and to halloo and yell whenever the fuglemen on the platform notified them that "Dave" had made a "pint" or perpetrated a joke.

Of this be assured, that the people have no affinity with the plotters of treason; and when they come together in the majority of their strength as they have this day, the sympathizers with the accursed rebellion, who are fortunate to be the owners of holes, find them as speedily as the circumstances of the case will permit.

Colfax will be returned to the house in which he has served us so long and faithfully. We are proud of him, and he will have good reason to be proud of the majority we will give him next Tuesday. If the balance of the State will do as well, "Honest Abe," and noble Andy" will receive the electoral vote of Indiana in November.

John H. Harper, of South Bend, addresses the Germans in behalf of the Union, at the Court House, to-night. TOM.

THE CAUSE IN INDIANA.

Grand Lincoln and Johnson Demonstration—The Kosciusko County all ablaze—Great Outpouring of the People—Seven Hundred and Fifty Wagons in Procession—Twelve Thousand Persons Present.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 4, 1864.

The grandest display ever made in this part of the country came off to-day.

By direct count, there were seven hundred and fifty wagons in procession, and over nearly every wagon waved a beautiful flag, bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson. One wagon, I noticed in particular, was drawn by twelve splendid horses, each rode by a young man wearing a white cap, red sash, and riding on a blue strip, thrown over the saddle. The wagon contained thirty-six young ladies, beautifully adorned with the red, white and blue, and over their heads, from a lofty flag staff, waved a beautiful silk banner, on which was inscribed the names of Lincoln and Johnson. Two wagons were filled with widows dressed in mourning, carrying a banner on which was printed—"First our Country, then our Husbands." Glorious women, to give the lives of their husbands rather than the life of their country. Some of the mottoes: Little Mac coming out of the little end of a horn, and crying "South help me;" "Abe, long, lank and thin—Mac good looking, but he can't come in;" "Hell and Hemp for Traitors;" "God—Grant—Victory." A dray in the procession had on it, in large letters, "How are you Chicago Platform."

I noticed in the crowd a number of true Democrats, that have become disgusted with the Chicago traitors, and are now rallying for Liberty and Union.

One man, a short time ago, was counted as good for Mc, but he is here to-day with his eight horses and wagon loaded with girls, spending his strength holding a pole that bears the Stars and Stripes.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Tuesday at the polls, bound to give our model Governor a majority of 600 strong. The Copperheads will then be willing to enter their holes and take the end in after them, there to remain until Gabriel's trump shall call them forth to meet the doom they so richly merit, and which they will be sure to receive, being judged by a just God.

V. M. C.

LETTER FROM HON. O. H. BROWNING.

Cogent Reasons Why He Cannot Vote for McClellan—Something for Conservatives to Read and Ponder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1864.

HON. M. D HENDERSON, Monmouth, Ill.:

Dear Sir:—Yours addressed to me at Quincy has been duly received.

You ask me whether I intend to support General McClellan for the Presidency at the approaching election?

As I am only a private citizen, neither holding, seeking, or desiring office, the line of conduct which I may deem it my duty to pursue in the coming contest, can be of but little importance to any one except myself; yet I do not hesitate to reply to your inquiry, made, as it is, by a personal and political friend of many years standing.

The most ardent political desire I have is to see the wicked and causeless rebellion, which has divided and distracted the country, desolated some of its fairest portions, and filled the entire land with mourning, suppressed—our once happy Union restored, and the authority of the Constitution and Laws re-established over all our territory, and all our people. Without a restoration of the Union we can have no permanent peace, no permanent Government, no permanent prosperity.

If the rebellion becomes a revolution, and the Confederate States an independent sovereignty, constitutional government on this continent will be demoralized, and disintegration will proceed till our once noble and happy republic disappears, and is succeeded by a family of little, contemptible, and ever warring despotisms.

These consequences, in my judgment, can be prevented only by a restoration of the Union, and the Union can be restored only by subduing the military power of the confederacy, and then addressing ourselves to the *people*, separating them from their leaders, and inducing them to return to their allegiance, submit to the authority and receive the protection of the government under the benign rule of which they were so long happy and prosperous. We should have nothing to do with the so-called Confederate Government; give it no recognition; enter into no negotiations; conclude no armistices with it; but, as I have said, crush its armies, and then address ourselves to the *people* and bring them back to the obedience of citizens. An armistice would be but the *prelude to compromise upon a basis of separation;* and, as this would be our disgrace and ruin, I cannot give my support to any man, or any set of men, who, in the event of coming into power, would favor such a policy.

I do not doubt Gen. McClellan's patriotism, nor the sincerity of his wish to preserve the integrity of the Union and Constitution. For him, personally, I have very great respect, and entire confidence in his fidelity to the country; but, if elected, he would *necessarily have to square the policy of his administration to the platform of the party which brought him into power, to the views and opinions of the men who nominated and elected him; and the Chicago Platform, which, in my opinion, looks only to separation and the recognition of the Confederate Government.* To this I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed.

I am, very truly, your friend,

O. H. BROWNING.

PENDLETON MUST WITHDRAW.

What the New York Herald thinks of Little Mackerel's Chances.

The New York *Herald*, the leading opposition paper in the United States, candidly concedes that unless Pendleton is forced to decline and the Copperheads carry Pennsylvania next Tuesday by a decisive majority, McClellan will be disastrously defeated at the November election, and it admits that as things now look the Republicans will sweep Pennsylvania on the 11th of October. Here is what old Bennett says on the subject. Pendleton must go overboard to save McClellan:

> We would admonish Mr. Belmont, first engineer of the present Democratic party, that some other reforms in his working machinery are needed to secure *success*, or a show of success, to his Presidential ticket. For instance, it is generally understood that the result of the Pennsylvania October election will determine the Presidential issue, and it is generally believed that the Democrats in Pennsylvania are making little progress towards the recovery of the ground they lost in October, 1863. At all events, we concur in the universal public opinion that unless the Democracy carry this October Pennsylvania election, and by a decisive majority, General McClellan is destined to an overwhelming defeat. Mr. Lincoln may be re-elected without Pennsylvania; but her October vote is indispensable to McClellan, and by such a reaction as will turn the scale in some other important States in November. How is this object to be secured? Give us your thoughtful attention for a moment, Mr. Belmont, and hearken to our advice. The experience of an old campaigner, free from all party trammels and affiliations, cannot be disregarded. Listen to what we have to say.
>
> The canvass in Pennsylvania in behalf of General McClellan drags heavily. Why? Personally he is a popular man—popular as a soldier, as a citizen, as a Democrat, as a man of promising abilities for statesmanship, and as a loyal, patriotic Union man. He is the idol of the uncontaminated young war Democracy, and as their favorite his name bore down all opposition at Chicago. True, the convention placed him upon a rickety and treacherous platform; but in rejecting it is he not acquitted of its infamy? Why, then, this heavy, up hill labor in advancing his standard among the people? This is the question, and here is the answer: The popular enthusiasm which, before the Chicago Convention, was awakened, East and West, by the name of McClellan, has been extinguished by its association with the name of Pendleton. Here is the difficulty, and the obstacle of this dead and decomposing body must be removed, and at once, if Mr. Belmont would carry the Pennsylvania October election.
>
> What is the public record of Mr. George H. Pendleton? We are dealing with him as a public man. It is the record in Congress and out of Congress, at all times and in all places, from the beginning to this day, of a consistent, constant, inveterate and zealous sympathizer with the cause of the rebellion. From his congressional record during this war we may safely say that, had his vote on all important test questions been the casting vote in the House, volunteering and drafting to fill our wasted armies would have ceased; the pay of our brave soldiers, their subsistence, clothing and transportation would have been stopped; our gallant Union heroes on the land and water would have been abandoned to the tender mercies of Jeff. Davis, and this day we should have had a Southern Confederacy, and a war with England and France, for a mere remnant of the Union, in full blast. This is the difficulty with the Democratic Presidential ticket. Can it be possible that Mr. Belmont entertains so light an estimate of the intelligence of the American people as to flatter himself with the delusion that Mr. Pendleton has now only to remain silent to escape unscathed? No, sir. His silence is understood as a trick, and its object as a dangerous deception. The loyal voters of the North understand this thing is involving the use of a Union soldier's name for a treacherous purpose, a debasing capitulation to a defeated rebellion, which will make this people stink in the nostrils of even poor unfortunate Mexico.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

CHATWORTH, Livingston Co., Ill., October 6, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Instead of this county changing to Copperheadism this Fall, as the lying *Times*, claims, it will give a larger Union vote than last Fall. According to a fair canvass the Union majority will be 700.

In one township of forty-four voters there are only three Copperheads. Beat that if you can. Yours, for the Union.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

VANDALIA, Oct 6, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The campaign in Egypt is fairly opened, and this county is now being canvassed by both parties. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this place on Monday last, at which time addresses were delivered by Dr. Green and Col. Hicks, of Salem, and Mr. C. B Denio of Chicago. Col. Hicks, the gallant defender of Paducah, being an old Democrat, gave his old associates some hard raps, many of whom were present on the occasion to hear. Mr. Denio followed with one of his clear pointed sarcastic addresses, which never fails to hit. He and the Colonel were several times interrupted by spontaneous cheers from the audience. The Colonel, though a Democrat, as sound as ever emphatically declared himself for Mr. Lincoln. Long may he live to fight our battles in the front, and Mr. Denio and the Doctor, and such like men, to fight and defend the rear. Fuller and more important results of the meeting will be developed on Tuesday, the eighth of next month.

VANDALIA.

HOW THE 98TH ILLINOIS VOTE.

CAMP 98TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
BLAKE'S MILLS, Ga., Sept 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. Kitchell, commanding 98th:

SIR:—The undersigned committee, having been requested to ascertain the sentiment of the soldiers of this regiment upon the coming election in Illinois, have the honor to report that the votes were taken by ballot of the greater portion of the regiment present, with the following result:

Abraham Lincoln	263
George B. McClellan	25
Richard Oglesby	260
James Robinson	6

There were present 298 officers and enlisted men for duty, and 83 men on daily duty. Only a small portion of the latter voted.

COMMITTEE.

Wm. McCracken, Captain Co. C.
Wm. Wood, Captain Co. D.
George B. Sweet, 1st Lieut. Co. E and Acting Adjutant.

THE 75TH ILLINOIS.

CAMP SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS,
NEAR ATLANTA, Oct 3, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

We, the enlisted men, have been discussing the merits of the two platforms, and finally came to a vote of the regiment, by company. The officers having nothing to do or say in the matter whatever. The result is as follows:

Abraham Lincoln	128
George B. McClellan	20
Neutral	18

This includes only those with the regiment and on duty; they have been in the great four months fight, most every man of them. Those that voted for McClellan do not accept the Chicago Platform. The regiment has lost 70 men in the campaign in killed and wounded, about one fifth were killed or have died of wounds. There are about 180 absent on detailed service, and sick in hospitals. The sick are coming up every day now.

J. D.

From the 10th Army Corps—Promotion to a Chicago Boy.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1864.

Appended is an official order issued by General Birney on the gallant Lt. Col. E. W. Smith, who has recently been transferred from the 10th army corps to the position of Adjutant General of the whole "Department of Virginia and North Carolina," (Butler's.) I would send you the official order, but his sister, Mrs. Beckwith, dislikes to part with it.

This transfer, as well as the contained order, is a rare and marked compliment to the skill and ability of this excellent officer, who is well known to many of our Chicago citizens.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 35.—I. The Department Commander has appointed Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith Assistant Adjutant General on his staff, relieving him from duty with the 10th army corps.

In parting with this officer, the Major General commanding the corps takes pleasure in testifying to his assiduous attention to the duties of his office. He also is pleased with the advancement of a good soldier, although he may regret losing such a staff officer.

* * * * * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. D. B Birney.
Official: CHAS. H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Letter from the Hon. Alex. Long—He Sees Nothing but Defeat.

The *Ohio State Journal* publishes a letter from Mr. Long, of the 2d District, which, it says, "was found by a gentleman in the premises of a mercantile establishment in this city, where it had accidentally been dropped, of course." The following is the letter:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 23d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so.

I did not go to New York. Amos Green, of Illinois, who was one of the conference, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was here, and gave me a full detail of all they did.

They had passed a resolution to hold a Convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but on the receipt of my dispatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by Gen. Singleton until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, concluding that if Ohio would do nothing, they would do likewise. And upon the rescinding of the resolution, the *Metropolitan Record* and *Freeman's Journal* caved in, but Ben. Wood determined to stand out alone, and is doing so manfully, at the loss of $1,000 to $2,000 a week.

Singleton is in Washington now, and has not been home since the Convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at this time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.

There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat; others see differently. But a short time will determine it now.

I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention in this city on the 18th of next month. Very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER LONG.

The Political Campaign in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3, 1864.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, (First Assistant Postmaster-General,) gave a town meeting in this city last week some of the strongest kind of anti-slavery meat, but it was not half strong enough for Maryland abolitionists. His speech was applauded to the echo.

The Union meeting at Frederick last week was a very large one, but there was a lack of speakers through some blunder of the managers. The assembling of the people was not without its good effects, for they went away more determined than ever to put the new Constitution through. H. Winter Davis holds forth to-night at the new Assembly Room in this city.

The mayoralty canvass in this city is running very high just now. Archibald Stirling, Jr., it is thought, will beat the incumbent John Lee Chapman. His success will put our city politics a hundred years ahead of the old conservative rut in which they have run too long. Chapman has been caught pandering to the disloyal, whom the loyal are resolved to exclude from the polls.

The McClellan and Pendleton party are making no headway in our State. Even in the city they cannot get up any fire. Charles J. M. Gwinn, one of our city lawyers, and an ardent rebel, has declined serving as an elector. The men who are engineering this Copperhead movement are nearly all obnoxious rebels who sought to carry the State out of the Union in 1861.

There may be attempts to resist the execution of the law and the mandate of the Convention requiring the administration of the test oath at the coming election on the 12th and 13th instant, but the Governor is resolved to put down all such designs against the ballot-box. He will be warmly seconded in his efforts to see the laws executed by General Wallace, if the Copperheads shall inaugurate a free fight over the ballot-box.

☞ All those in favor of establishing South American anarchy on North American soil, should vote for Geo. H. McPellan and Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Kendleton.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

[illegible]

Wesley [illegible], a witness for the Government, testified as follows: [illegible] Shoals Station, [illegible] county, Ind.; was formerly in the [illegible] Regiment of Indiana Volunteers; discharged for disability; had been a member of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle or Circle of Honor; joined at Shoals Station. There were forty or fifty members in this temple; had attended their meetings. There object at first was [illegible] to be to organize and revive the Democratic party, and to oppose the Administration, and to ascertain what force they could muster. The officers and members said a great deal about usurpations and tyranny of the Government and about preparing to resist oppression. Some of the members had rifles and shot guns, and two boxes of revolvers were sent to the organization, and a man by the name of Coffin helped to carry the boxes, which were marked as jewelry. Toward the last part of 1863 the organization seemed to die, but in January, 1864, the matter seemed to revive, and the members of the Order were notified that a meeting of the greatest importance was to be held, and that all should attend. One John W. Stone was the speaker at the meeting. He said that the Circle of Honor had been organized, and was to be called by a different name. He had a little book or ritual with him, which Stone said came from Jeff. Davis, and contained the laws and regulations of the Order. The new Order was called Knights of the Golden Circle. He said they were in communication with the Confederate authorities, and the Order was preparing to do something that would be felt. Their first organization was a kind of feeler. Stone said that the organization would make a simultaneous attack upon Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. They were to make a dash with such arms as they had, seize the arsenal, and by this means arm themselves more completely. Stone said there was no doubt they would be able to capture these places, as the United States soldiers were mostly at the front. He said that when these places were seized it would wake up the friends of liberty in Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere, and the organization would have such a standing and character that the career of the Lincoln Government would be checked. He reminded them that Old Abe was so scared that he stopped the draft, but, said he, "we will give him something worse to be scared for than that." He said that Jeff. Davis had three times offered to compromise, but no notice was taken of it, but that now Jeff. Davis with the assistance that could be offered him from the North, would force the Lincoln Government to a settlement, and that would bring peace to this country. The uprising was to be made not far from the first of April. Gov Morton was to be visited before the attack by a person who signed his name "M. D." and he was not to live long after that. Stone said he guessed he would take sick and die. When the attack was to be made here, they would be a general advance of the rebel armies and Gen. Lee was to attack Washington City. At the close of Stone's remarks, some fifteen additional members were enrolled in the Order, each man getting two members to stand as his sponsors. They were bound by oath to the obligations laid down in the ritual, one of which was to stand by and defend each other, and to come with there arms whenever the order for the attack was made. Those who did not were to be treated as traitors. Some of the men, before taking the oath, expressed fears that if captured they would be shot or hung as traitors. Stone made light of the idea, and said that if any of the Order should be captured it was probable that Lincoln's Government would soon be notified by Jeff. Davis that they must be respected as prisoners of war, or he would retaliate. Dodd and Bowles were constantly spoken of as Chiefs in the Order. Harrison H. Dodd, it was said in the Order, would be the next Governor.

The witness next went through the various signs, positions, grips and colloquies by which members of the Order recognize each other, all of which exactly corresponded with that testified to by previous witnesses, and whose testimony in this respect has not been published. After he had been in the Order some time and became acquainted with its treasonable designs, he made his father acquainted with it, and subsequently wrote to General Carrington about it. He joined the Order in good faith. No fee or reward of any kind had ever been paid or offered for making any revelation of the secrets of the Order. There was a person, a little fellow, who came to their Temple twice, and who was said to go to and from the rebel authorities. The Chiefs of the Order said the only way to save the country, was to elect Jeff. Davis as next President, and to do this they must arm against the blue coats. He had never, in any way, acted as detective for the United States Government. The members of the Order drilled; wanted witness to drill them, as he had been in the army. He did not, and never drilled with them. The meeting referred to took place on Saturday night, January 26th or 27th, at the house of a person named Giddis, about a mile east of Shoals Station. Pending the examination the Commissioners adjourned to meet on Thursday, October 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE REBEL ARMY IN GEORGIA.

Its Present Condition and Future Plans.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Atlanta, Sept. 30, gives the following interesting details of the condition of the rebel army in Georgia, and its future movements:

The most reliable information that can be gained from scouts, refugees and deserters, places the rebel army at Jonesboro and McDonough, with their pickets well extended towards East Point. The army is represented to be in bad condition. The rations are not as good as they have been, and the spirit of the army is not at all encouraging to their commanders. They see nothing in the operations of their several armies to give them encouragement, and though the quiet of General Sherman's army is attributed—by their leaders—to the want of supplies and the wherewith to carry on a campaign, they can see in it but a sure preparation for another long and successful campaign.

They see in the apparently quiet camp of our army, a reorganization of the armies, and they know full well that the long trains of cars that come rolling through Northern Georgia, carry in them stores and munitions of war in abundance. This they are assured of by their friends, who have been sent from Atlanta to find homes in more suitable company. They know, too, that the gradual accessions to the ranks of this army, are swelling it in numbers, while their own is gradually becoming less. In all, then, that makes an army formidable, they know that General Sherman's is growing, just in proportion as they weaken.

Since their evacuation of Atlanta, their supplies from Alabama have been teamed from West Point. They are now taking the spare iron from the Macon Road and other roads, and building a railroad from Griffin (a point midway between Atlanta and Macon) to West Point. This new feature in their operations has given rise to the report that Hood was transferring his army, or at least a portion of it, from Georgia to Alabama, to co-operate with Gen. Wheeler in his efforts to destroy our line of communications. This resolve, it is claimed, was decided on by Jeff. Davis in his recent visit to that army; and it is further asserted that Beauregard has been given the command of the army, and intrusted with that particular mission. These are not the assertions of wild, reckless army followers, but are from reliable sources, and are credited by some of the ablest men in the army.

The move, it is true, is a desperate one, but their situation demands desperate remedies. They dare not remain idle, and permit this army to dwindle away by desertion or grow despondent in careful review of their case. An army in camp is always more or less dissatisfied—in the field, always in better spirits.

Active operations being *determined* on, the movement into Alabama is really not the most desperate they might make. They can not move directly upon General Sherman's army, for that would be madness. They can not operate in the East, for that would throw their armies into a country already so over-populated as to afford no extra stores. In Alabama there *might be success*.

By a sudden movement to the Northern part of that State they might succeed in laying such a hold on the railroads that a campaign in that country might be forced on General Sherman, which, to say the least of it, would be very unsatisfactory. Their supplies could be gathered from Alabama as well as from Georgia, and even though they should be worsted in their efforts, they would have inflicted a corresponding loss upon us—in this, that they had rendered useless the country and advantages gained from a long and laborious campaign.

On the other hand, General Sherman might make it their last effort. It may be, that this movement contemplated by them, is all he desires.

He could leave a garrison in Atlanta and with his army operating nearer his true base, be able to inflict on them a final blow. These speculations, before they are spread before your readers, may be proved to have been well founded, and the movements now deemed probable, may be already in progress. Certain it is that something of a struggle is in progress with the rebels, and at any time the battle storm may break anew in all its fury. From the past glorious record of this grand army and its commander, the country may well be assured that it is ready to meet the storm, from whatever direction it may come, and though quiet in its thousand camps to-day, it needs but the blast of the bugle to call it to arms, and but the "forward" to be sounded to lead it to new victories.

MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. DeLand Taken Prisoner—The Colonel Wounded.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Oct. 7.]

The following letter to Mrs. J. O. Bellair of this city, conveys the unwelcome intelligence that her husband and Col. DeLand have been taken prisoners, and that the Colonel was wounded:

NEAR THE JONES HOUSE, VA., Oct. 1, 1864.

MRS. J. O. BELLAIR—Madam—It becomes my painful duty to inform you that your husband and Col. DeLand were taken prisoners in an advance made by our troops. Col. DeLand was wounded through the right thigh. The fight was about three miles to the left of the Weldon Railroad, and in the vicinity of the Yellow House.

They were taken just before dark on Friday the 30th of September. The Captain was not hurt as far as known. Yours in haste,

D. G. PALMER,
R. Q. M. 1st M. S. S., 2d Brig, 1st Div. 9th A. C.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

A tremendous Lincoln meeting is in session. Ten miles of procession is marching through the streets, and large delegations are still coming. The city is full and half the people are outside in the fields. Senator Harlan, Gens Cochrane and Schurz, John W. Forney, Winter Davis, Carpenter of Kentucky, and others are speaking.

A Call for a Northwestern Sorghum Convention.

ROCKFORD, Oct. 5, 1864.

WHEREAS, The cultivation and manufacture of Sorghum has attained a magnitude and importance that promise it ere long to rank high among the remunerative branches of farm husbandry, and add to the productive wealth of the Northwestern States; and WHEREAS, The extensive and bountiful cane harvest of 1864, with its rich and costly product of syrups and sugars, has added increased incentives to the cultivation of the crop; and WHEREAS, The collective experience of the growers and manufacturers of the several States, embracing a vast fund of knowledge pertaining to the relative merits of different varieties of cane, the successful modes of germination and cultivation, the correct process of preparation and manufacture, together with the best methods of clarification and crystallization, would facilitate and promote this growing agricultural pursuit among us;

Be it therefore proclaimed that the Winnebago County Agricultural Society, the first to encourage and foster every worthy industrial interest, does hereby call a Convention of all the growers and manufacturers of the Northwest, to meet in the *City of Rockford, County of Winnebago and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1864*, to continue in session three days. A large exhibition of Seed, Syrup and Sugar, with the most approved machinery for manufacture, is desired.

HENRY P. KIMBALL,
Secretary Agricultural Society.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1864.

The week closes on a quiet money market, with confidence fully restored. No man now questions the stability of our leading bankers, and the aggregate deposits with them to-day is larger than it has been at any previous time during the last six months. No wants but those of a legitimate character will receive their recognition. This is well understood, and does away with the necessity of personal refusal. The produce market has been quiet to-day, owing to the reaction in gold, and quotations are generally weak, with a general tendency to decline. Concessions of from 10c to 15c were made on flour, and in the same ratio on wheat. Corn showed a slight advance.

Eastern Exchange continues firm, and is in active demand. The quotations are the same as yesterday—½@¼ discount buying, and par@⅛ premium selling.

Gold took a tumble again to-day, and fell about 6 per cent, with a further tendency in that direction. The spasmodic efforts of the dry goods men and bulls in New York, to carry it up, have proved unavailing. The days of inflated prices are over, and the sooner all accommodate themselves to the change, the better it will be for them. We saw a letter, to-day, from one of the largest and most judicious gold operators in New York, and he says the bottom has dropped out, and no contingency, except our positive and certain defeat in the field, can again carry it up. The efforts of interested parties may appreciate the quotations for a day or two, to be most certainly followed by a greater decline. He predicts that the rule of the gold operators is over, to be followed by a judicious discretion in fixing the values of articles of merchandize. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, 33 Clark street:

9:30 a. m.	203	12 m.	199
10 a. m.	202	1:30 p. m.	198¾
11 a. m.	200	2 p. m.	197¾

A later dispatch received at the Board of Trade put the price at 1.96¼. The market opened here before the dispatches at 2.01, declined with heavy offering to 1.95, and closed at 1.96 bid. Silver opened firm at $1.90, but sold down to 1.85. Government Bonds are firm and wanted, 5-20 are held held at 1.06¼ to 1.07. Sixes 1881, are 1.05 buying.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The New York *Independent* of Thursday, says:

Gold continues to fluctuate violently. The tendency is downward, but the necessities of speculators who have to make deliveries compel them to buy, which causes every now and then a temporary rally. On Monday, the closing price was 193, with a downward feeling. There is deep feeling everywhere, especially in Wall street, that we are on the eve of a great crisis—that Grant must soon effectuate the fall of Richmond, which would at once knock down the price of gold 50 per cent., and with it the nominal prices of everything else. But it must be recollected that, if the fall in commodities does not equal that in gold, prices are actually higher than before the fall in gold. The measure of value falling, other values should fall equally to keep the same relative and positive equilibrium. Money is more difficult to obtain. The street rate is 7 per cent., but the facilities for loans are diminishing.

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to an official statement, just published, the public debt, on the 30th September, was $1,955,973,[illegible]. The several classes of debt compare as follows with the statement issued August 30:

	Aug. 30.	Sept. 30.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$889,899,491	$993,085,941
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	[illegible]	554,585,874
Debt on which interest has ceased	357,420	356,970
Debt bearing no interest	519,11[illegible]	487,944,959
Total	$1,878,[illegible]	1,955,[illegible]
Increase		$77,[illegible]

The increase of principal during the month of September is thus nearly seventy-seven and a half millions; the increase of interest, during the same period, being $4,301,531.

The increase of debt for the month has been at the rate of about two and a half millions per day. This is considerably above the average rate of increase, owing, it is reported, to the large amount required for paying arrearages to the army. The statement shows the following changes compared with the figures of Sept. 30:

Decrease of unpaid requisitions	$41,352,000
Increase of amount in Treasury	10,342,000
Decrease of 7-30 Treasury Notes of July and Aug. 1	4,190,000
Increase of 6 per cent bonds of '81	30,654,000
Increase of Certificates of Indebtedness	25,943,000
Increase of 5 per cent 2 years' notes withdrawn	14,111,472
Increase of fractional currency	167,000

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Oct. 8, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd		1st Board.	2d b'd
N. Y. C.	116½	[illegible]	Quicksilver	77	[illegible]
C. & P. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	103	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	113	[illegible]
Erie (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 year cert loan bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 % cent 5-20 coupons	103½	[illegible]
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 % cent bonds 1881	105¼	[illegible]
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	118½	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr. cert	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]	American gold	198	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Ill. Cent. scrip	116½	[illegible]			
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—1st board steady. No 2d Board on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the last 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,287	4,573
Wheat	24,345	35,985
Corn	14,850	35,350
Oats	38,378	66,073
Rye	1,412	364
Barley	4,620	
Grass Seed	43,611	60,646
Flax Seed	22,460	22,039
Broom Corn	5,975	94,063
Cured Meats	6,380	
Beef		135
Lard		25,070
Tallow	1,000	8,750
Butter	118,000	9,007
Hogs	889	1,894
Cattle	1,098	1,594
Hides	5,972	3,816
Highwines	15	274
Wool	412	12,684
Lumber m	2,988	737
Shingles m	410	487
Lath m	215	233
Salt, brls	5,297	886

Another fall in gold, and of course another decline in produce. Such is the order for the to-day, what it may be on Monday, who can tell? Everything is unsettled—without any apparent stability in prices, and but little genuine activity. Yesterday, all was buoyancy and excitement, and buyers were anxious to to invest; to-day, there was a dull feeling, and those who bought so eagerly were as anxious to sell. Thus it goes on, day after day, and yet the shipments continue light—navigation is drawing to a close—our vessels are lying idle,—our warehouses well filled—and but little grain at the seaboard. This unnatural state of affairs cannot but end in disaster. Too much speculation is ruinous to any community, and it can not fail to be ruinous to this. The disasters of the past two weeks learned some operators a severe lesson; but the idea of making a fortune in a few weeks is too attractive to permit business to run in its natural channels, and we suppose there is no help for it but to wait and watch.

Flour was in but limited request, and we note a decline in prices since yesterday of 15@25c per barrel. About 1,800 barrels of all grades changed hands at $9.00 for fair quality white winter, and $6.75@8.00 for low grade to choice spring extra.

Early in the day the Wheat market opened buoyant and active—No 2 spring selling as high as $1.48¼, but as the news came in that Gold was lower, a reaction took place, and it fell as low as $1.45¼—a decline on yesterday's ruling quotations of 5@7c per bushel. About 112,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.51 for No 2 Red, $1.35 for Rejected Red, $1.50 for No 1 Spring, $1.45¼@$1.48¼ for No 2 Spring, and $1.30@1.31 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.46¼ for No 2 Spring.

Corn was scarce, and under a limited demand for shipment, prices advanced 3c per bushel, with sales of about 40,000 bushels at $1.19@1.20 for No 1 Corn, $1.17@1.20 for No 2 Corn, and $1.13@1.16 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at outside quotations.

The demand for Oats were less active to-day, and we report a decline of ½@1c per bushel, with sales of about 125,000 bushels, at 57@57½c for No 1 Oats, and 54½c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at the inside quotations.

Rye was quiet and we note light sales of No 2 at $1.00. The offerings were light, but the demand was limited.

Barley was in fair demand and firm at yesterday's advance—about 9,000 bushels having been sold, at $1.50@1.55 for No 2 and $1.30 for Rejected—the market closing steady.

There was a little demand for Highwines and we report the market firm at an advance of 1c per gallon, with sales of 150 brls only at $1.60@1.61.

Timothy Seed was in fair request, and prime samples were sold at $3.75@5.80. Flax Seed was steady and active at $3.25.

Hay in good supply and the market is easier—with sales to-day of 140 tons, beater pressed Timothy at $22.50@24.00.

Grain freights are still very scarce, and rates are nominal. To-day only one vessel was chartered at 5½c for oats to Buffalo.

The grocery market exhibited further symptoms of returning confidence. There has been a fair number of country buyers in the city to day, who are now buying in their fall stocks. Prices have sustained no change, but rule firm at yesterday's quotations.

Hard and soft Coal are in moderate supply, but with the increasing activity of the market prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote Lehigh at $22.00 per ton, and other descriptions of Anthracite at $20.00 per ton.

Lake Fish are in better supply, and moderately active. We quote No. 1 Whitefish at [illegible] per half brl, and No. 1 Trout at $7.00@7.25 per half brl. Mackerel are in better supply, the market continues active but a little easier.

The Hide market continues dull and inactive, receipts being in excess of the demand. Green country are in very limited request at [illegible] ₽ lb, and Green Salted at [illegible] ₽ lb. Dry Hides are steady at previous rates.

Carbon Oil has been more active, and in consequence of the excited and advancing character of the New York market, prices have ruled firmer, but with no quotable change. We quote the best White Oil at [illegible] per gallon.

In Lumber the market has been unusually quiet. Owing to the scarcity of currency, transactions are much restricted, and prices rule easier.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold fell to 189[illegible], and the wheat market became depressed and heavy—No. 2 spring selling as low as $1.41½, but rallying afterwards with gold, and closing at $1.43@1.43½. Corn, Oats, and other grains were neglected and nominal. There was nothing done in Highwines.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 2,[illegible] feet; shipped, [illegible] feet. Although the total receipts are large, there were but few cargoes on the market. The want of currency is considerably affecting the demand. Sales are made with some difficulty, and at low rates.

SHINGLES—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Market moderately active and easy at previous quotations.

LATH—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. In fair demand and unchanged.

CARGO SALES OF LUMBER.

Cargo schr Roanoke, from Pentwater, [illegible] feet lumber, [illegible]; cargo schr Adriatic, from Grand Haven, sold by O. Brewster, [illegible] feet lumber, [illegible]; cargo schr H. N. Gates, from Pentwater, sold by Hart & Maxwell, [illegible] feet coarse lumber, scantling, joists, and timber, [illegible]; cargo schr Union, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis, [illegible] feet lumber, [illegible].

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ₽ m	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Plank	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ₽ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₽ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₽ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Oct. 6.]

Trade is exceedingly dull. Prices have further declined. Economy is practicing among all consumers to such an extent as to diminish the demand for goods, though the supply is small, and production is checked both from the falling in price of the raw material, in gold, and a great scarcity of water. Jobbers buy little or nothing, and are very anxious to reduce their stocks. Prints cannot be sold to any extent without a further decline, but holders are not pressing the market, and transactions are very limited. Printing-cloths are much lower, [illegible]. Both bleached and unbleached shirtings are very inactive. The sales at auction have interfered with the private trade. Prices are nominal, as holders cannot obtain asking prices. All other kinds of cotton goods are dull and heavy. Woolens are nearly as dull as cottons. The best and desirable styles of fancy cassimeres are alone in any demand.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 8, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since September 3, 1864:

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 6,[illegible] head. This is [illegible] head less than were received last week, and [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, as compared with last week:

[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

[illegible]

[illegible] head at $3.50@3.37½ per 100 lbs. Yesterday the demand had considerably improved, and prices were firmer, with an advance of [illegible]. Good shipping [illegible] throughout the week have been in moderate supply. The demand is at present limited, owing to the comparative inactivity, and absence of all demand in our Eastern markets. The market opened this morning with nearly 1,800 head of Beef Cattle in the various yards. The demand has been more active than during any previous day of the week, and prices have ruled firmer, showing a further advance on Friday's quotations of 10c per 100 lbs. About 800 head were taken by city packers at $3.50@5.25 per 100 lbs, and the remainder by the speculators, army contractors and city butchers. The entered sales during the day amount to 971 head, thus leaving about 800 head in the yards and [illegible] a few droves which will be shipped East on owners' account. Prices ranged from $2.50@5.25, chiefly at $4.00@4.75 per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards of the city during the week ending to-day according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is [illegible] head less than were received last week, and [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Hogs this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the foregoing table, it will be seen that during the past week prices have considerably advanced on the quotations of last Saturday evening—on prime to extra grades no less than [illegible] ₽ 100 lbs, with a corresponding increase in the rates of inferior qualities. In connection with this rapid rise in prices, the unusually limited supply must be borne in mind, being only 3,[illegible] head, about one half the receipts of the preceding week; and only one-third of the supply for the corresponding week of last year.

Our table of comparative prices, above given, indicates an extraordinary increase on those which were paid last year, being considerably more than double.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.—Although the week opened with our markets generally depressed and stagnant, the decline which had previously taken place in Hogs, coupled with an extremely limited supply caused additional firmness, with a slight upward tendency in prices. The anticipated adoption of lower rates proved delusive, and it soon became apparent that unless much larger receipts were brought in prices would soon attain the same fancy height which for the past two months has been the predominating feature of the market.

Instead of the supply increasing as the week advanced, it has decreased. On Thursday the receipts instead of being the largest for the week, were the smallest; and, as a natural consequence, prices have day after day been increasing, until the difference in seven days amounts to no less than from 10 to 20 per cent.

It would, however, be unwise and fallacious to regard the movements of the market during the week now closed as indicating any permanent adoption of existing rates. They are at present the result simply of an inadequate supply, [illegible] the demands of all our operators.

There is a widely spread impression both among shippers and our city operators, as well as through the principal hog growing districts, that, with the short supply of pork now in the market, and the [illegible] large demand which must arise during the ensuing five or six months for the supply of our Eastern and Western armies, as well as for shipping and ordinary requirements, and unless the hog crop shall prove considerably larger than it probably will, a high rate of prices will prevail. Acting upon this conviction, contracts are being eagerly taken by large speculators at high prices.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of ₽ storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—GRAIN FREIGHTS dull and almost entirely nominal. [illegible]

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 14,850 bu; shipped, 35,350 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 38,378 bu; shipped, 66,073 bu. [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 4,620 bu; shipped, [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Advanced 5c per gallon—closing to-day at [illegible] per gallon.

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 15 brls; shipped, 274 brls. [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—Quiet and nominal at [illegible]

BAGGING—Market in fair supply, with a good demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

COAL—The market continues moderately active [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—The market rules [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Quiet [illegible]

POTATOES—The market [illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, 5,297 brls; [illegible]

TALLOW—Received to-day, 1,000 lbs; [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, ... $300,000.
No. 50 La Salle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
South West corner Lake and Clark sts.
CAPITAL, paid in, . . . $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 7½ Pearl st. cor. N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Removals.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.
NEW YORK.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
H. & R. B. Whittemore & Co.,
Have removed to their New Store,
Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,
Cobb's Block.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., and 128 Broadway, N.Y.
Western Agency, 57 Washington St., Chicago.
CASH CAPITAL . . . . $125,000.
[illegible]

Proposals.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
[illegible]
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE [illegible]
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
[illegible]
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Special Notices.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY-

Banking and Exchange.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Removals.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,

Cobb's Block.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Proposals.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Railroads.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

REED, IVES & CO.,

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department under the act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of Friday, 14th inst., for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The Bonds offered will bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1st, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, (excluding premium,) of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated depositaries at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National deposit bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them —the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14th, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer, or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 19th of October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits, from their date to November 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in United States certificates of indebtedness, but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,

MILLINERY AND STRAWGOODS,

WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,

And all the new styles of

Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West.

Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Felt and Kid.

All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,

45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tabery.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING

IN GREAT VARIETY

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Parents are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

WM. BARTLETT,
121 and 123 Randolph street, Sherman House.

MORRIS COAL.—The Best and cheapest

Illinois Coal

in the market. Coal from Turner's Mines is equal to any, and superior to most kinds of Soft Coal in Chicago, and will be furnished at from 25 to 50 per cent. less prices than Eastern Coal. Families, Hotels, Stores, etc., can have their orders filled with the

BEST LUMP COAL,

By leaving their orders at either of the Post Offices or at 113 Dearborn street, near Post Office, or at the Coal Yard, corner of South Clark and Taylor streets, opposite the Chicago and Rock Island Railway depot. Parties wanting Coal for steam purposes, in lots of ten to one hundred tons, will be waited on.

MORRIS COAL COMPANY,
Post Office Box 3716, Chicago Illinois.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

CHARLES CLARK & CO.,

WATCHES

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

GREGG & HUGHES

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

THE BALLAD.

An Early bird went out for worms
On Fisher's Hill,
And sooner than he hoped or wished,
He caught his Phil.
C. S.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

CALIFORNIA.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
		Ex. Gov. Downey.
		James Colloth.
DELAWARE.		
1.	*Nath'l B. Smithers.	
ILLINOIS.		
At large.	S. W. Moulton.	James C. Allen.
1.	John Wentworth.	Cyrus H. McCormick.
2.	*J. F. Farnsworth.	
3.	*E. B. Washburne.	
4.	Gen. A. A. Harding.	*Charles M. Harris.
5.	*E. R. Ingersoll.	
6.	B. C. Cook.	
7.	H. P. H. Bromwell.	
8.	S. M. Cullom.	*John T. Stuart.
9.	Hugh Fullerton.	
11.	Edward Callahan.	
12.	John Baker.	
13.	A. J. Kuykendall.	*Wm. J. Allen.
INDIANA.		
1.	Cyrus M. Allen.	William E. Niblack.
2.	William W. Curry.	Michael C. Kerr.
3.	Ralph Hill.	*Henry W. Harrington.
4.	John H. Farquhar.	George Berry.
5.	*George W. Julian.	
6.	*Ebenezer Dumont.	
7.	H. D. Washburne.	*Daniel W. Voorhees.
8.	*Godlove S. Orth.	James F. Harney.
9.	*Schuyler Colfax.	David Turpie.
10.	Joseph H. Defrees.	*Joseph K. Edgerton.
11.	Thos. N. Stillwell.	*James F. McDowell.
IOWA.		
1.	*James F. Wilson.	
2.	*Hiram Price.	
3.	*William B. Allison.	
4.	*Josiah B. Grinnell.	
5.	*John A. Kasson.	
6.	*A. W. Hubbard.	
KANSAS.		
1.	Sidney Clark.	
MICHIGAN.		
1.	*F. C. Beaman.	David A. Noble.
2.	*Charles Upson.	Nathaniel A. Balch.
3.	*J. W. Longyear.	David Johnson.
4.	Thomas W. Ferry.	Frederick Hall.
5.	*R. E. Trowbridge.	
6.	*John F. Driggs.	Augustus C. Baldwin.
MINNESOTA.		
1.	*William Windom.	
2.	Ignatius Donnelly.	John M. Gilman.
MISSOURI.		
1.	*Henry T. Blow.	
2.	Thomas E. Noell.	
3.	*Joseph W. McClurg.	*Austin A. King.
7.	*Benjamin F. Loan.	
8.	John F. Benjamin.	Geo. Gaitar.
NEW JERSEY.		
		*Andrew J. Rogers.
NEW YORK.		
15.	*John A. Griswold.	
16.	*Orlando Kellogg.	
17.	Sydney T. Holmes.	
18.	*Theodore M. Pomeroy.	
19.	Roswell Hart.	
20.	Burt Van Horn.	
30.	Samuel J. Holley.	
OHIO.		
1.	B. Eggleston.	George E. Pugh.
2.	R. B. Hayes.	Joseph C. Butler.
3.	*R. C. Schenck.	
4.	*Wm. Lawrence.	*J. F. McKinney.
5.	R. W. Walker.	*F. C. Leblond.
6.	R. W. Clark.	*Chilton S. White.
7.	S. Shellabarger.	*Samuel S. Cox.
8.	J. R. Hubbell.	*William Johnston.
9.	R. P. Buckland.	*Warren P. Noble.
10.	*J. M. Ashley.	Americus B. Rice.
11.	*H. S. Bundy.	*Wells A. Hutchins.
12.	J. E. Stevenson.	*W. E. Finck.
13.	C. Delano.	Charles Follett.
14.	Martin Welker.	
15.	T. A. Plants.	*James R. Morris.
16.	J. A. Bingham.	*Joseph W. White.
17.	R. R. Eckley.	
18.	*R. P. Spalding.	
19.	*J. A. Garfield.	

The Rebels on McClellan.

While George B. McClellan commanded the armies of the Union, the rebel chiefs and journals affected to think him a great commander. They often asserted that he was our only General they feared, &c., &c.—as if they would say so if it were true. Very rarely, one of them would be provoked to turn upon him; but generally they professed great respect for and fear of him. After he was superseded, however, and it became morally certain that he would never be restored, they often told the truth—as witness the following leader in the Richmond *Whig*, of April 21, 1863:

THE LATE GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

Young Napoleon is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In the flesh he may still walk the earth, but in spirit, in power, in the hope of glory he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the uis'oos and hul'aba oos over this person have ceased in Yankeeland. For two or three months after his dismissal he was the pet object of Democratic sympathy and conservative sympathy; but now even Beast Butler has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

A review of his career from the time he claimed Rosecrans's laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain down to the time of the battle of Antietam would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression upon the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace in the career of this braggart the overruling power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. Nothing is easier to prove than that the election of McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee army was all that was needed after the election of Lincoln to insure our independence. The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

In October, 1861, he had 180,000 men and the most overwhelming array of field-artillery that had ever been seen upon this continent. Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill, and defiantly daring him to come out of his fortifications. The roads were good and weather splendid, he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory—so, at least thought his master, Lincoln. But he knew his men were cowards, and he was afraid of his reputation. He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers—hence the flank movement by way of Leesburg, which ended so horribly, and benumbed him with fright for three months.

Driven by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the winter mud, he entered the entrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of surrounding ruins.

He shipped round to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept him in check and forced him to the use of the spade and pick, his favorite weapons. He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburg followed. His advance was whipped by Johnston's rear guard, but owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops, he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some conceit into his men. He acknowledged, however, at one time it looked as if the Bull Run rout would be enacted again.

After this battle an event occurred which has been forgotten, but deserves to be recalled. A Confederate surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told McClellan that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled as if in pity at the surgeon's ignorance. The surgeon told him further, that the Abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of negroes, and put an Abolitionist in his place. McClellan replied that he was in no fear of the Abolitionists as long as he had command of that army. "But," he added, "if they do throw me aside, and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe, and cease to have anything to do with this war."

How literally the surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled! McClellan has been kicked out of office; the insurrection proclamation has been issued; Hooker, a pure blooded Abolitionist, has commanded the Army of the Potomac; and it has not been two weeks since McClellan, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain Lincoln. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the Abolition despotism?

Space will not permit us to follow Young Napoleon through the narrative of his career. The Yankees might have taken Richmond after the battle of the Seven Pines, when our forces were in confusion. After the battle of Hanover Court House he might have done the same thing. After the battle of Antietam the same thing.

In the report of the battle he convicts himself of falsehood in the most glaring manner. He excuses himself for not renewing the battle the morning of the 18th, by saying his losses were so great, and there was so much disorganization in some of the commands, that he did not think it proper, especially as he was sure of the arrival that day of 15,000 fresh men. He "happens to recollect" the return of his enemy, Hooker's corps, viz., 35,000 men for duty and four days after the same corps showed 13,500. Yet, after this admission of loss and disorganization, he closes by claiming a great victory, with a capture of 13 guns, 39 colors, 15,000 small arms, and 6,000 prisoners.

His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation. His reputation was founded on lies. In lies he towered, and under lies he is lost—crushed. How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army! With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, enterprise and daring, would have pushed us sorely; but he was in awe of his dishonest reputation. His lies made him a coward, and from the first day to the last of his military career, he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moment destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his vain glorious pretensions.

How McClellan is Regarded by his Own Party.

McClellan is the weakest man you can nominate.—*Mr. Dean, of Iowa.*

Whatever you do, give us somebody else than McClellan for a candidate. Anybody, except McClellan.—*Mr. Long, of Ohio.*

I have a right to state that the man whom you have nominated is a tyrant.—*Mr. Harris, of Maryland.*

Before God, fellow-citizens, we have one idiot in the Presidential chair; do not let us put another into it.—*Mr. Dean, of Iowa.*

If you will not support Lincoln, do not expect me to support his dog.—*A Delegate from Ohio.*

Let us have no man who wears Lincoln's shoulder-straps.—*Mr. Van Allen, of New York.*

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Charleston, Illinois, on the 29th ult. Eighteen buildings, including the Masonic Hall and Post office, were burned. The total loss is about $40,000.

☞ George William Curtis, author of the "Potiphar Papers," etc., is the Union nominee for Congress in the Fifth (Long Island) District of New York.

☞ President Lincoln sent a representative recruit to the army on Saturday. His name is John S. Staples. He was mustered into the service on the 4th instant.

OUR CALIFORNIA LETTER.

The Climate and Fruit of California.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MARKETS AND BUYERS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 4, 1864.

I have been wandering about town to-day, and have seen a number of faces which years ago I used to see along State street and Michigan avenue, of a fine summer's evening, and those faces have set me to thinking of the contrasts between my old home and my new one. Nowhere is the contrast more striking than in

THE SEASONS AND THEIR FRUITS.

You have four well defined seasons following each other in regular succession. In the mountains of California they have these in a modified form; in the interior valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, and their tributaries, they are less defined, winter being known only as the "wet season," and in San Francisco we have only two, the "wet" and "dry" season. Summer, warm, moist and aguish; Autumn with its dim blue haze in the air, red round moon at night, cool, pleasant evenings, glorious shooting on prairie and in the rice marshes of the Calumet or the great Winnebago, brown woods with falling leaves, and glorious drives over smooth level roads; Winter, cold, sharp and frosty, snow, sleet and ice-covered sidewalks, fur caps, thick overcoats, buckwheat cakes, oysters, fat turkies and other luxuries, and Spring, with its warm showers, mud, freshets, duck and snipe shooting with Charley Walker, broiled teal and fried pickerel suppers at Mrs. Chittenden's, are all unknown here. We have instead two, three or four months of rain, with intervals of warm, sunny weather, when the hills grow green as emerald, and are reflected in the placid bosom of the Bay of San Francisco, with outlines as sharp and clear as if cut with the knife of some skillful carver and engraver, for winter; and, say eight long months of drouth, during which not a drop of rain falls, the wind whirling dust in clouds through the streets, and beating the Bay into white caps during the first five and a dead stillness prevailing during the other three, for summer.

During the wet months, the gardens bloom with flowers such as never bloom in the Atlantic slope, or in the Valley of the Mississippi, without irrigation, and during the dry season we irrigate them, so that there is a perpetual bloom the year round. You see the humming bird during all the months of the year, and, so far as the heat or cold is concerned it would puzzle you to tell which was the winter and which the summer. We wear the same woolen under-clothing and stout, thick cloth outer-garments all the year round, only putting on a light overcoat in the wet months to keep out the abounding moisture, and a linen duster in the dry season to keep off the whirling, all-penetrating and all-prevailing dust.

Ladies go out to promenade or ride with the same costly fur capes and heavy shawls all the year around, and a fire in your room is never oppressive and never necessary. In the office in which I am writing there is a grate, but there has been no fire in it save what was contained in stumps of cigars within the past year, and the thermometer over my desk has never, within my knowledge, risen or fallen more than six or eight degrees from 70°. Perhaps three or four times in the wet season we wake up in the morning and find a white frost on the sidewalks on the shady side of the streets, and this is all. I went down to the city front to-day with my little ones, and showed them a Russian ship discharging a cargo of ice from Sitka. My eldest girl remembered to have seen such ice in the Chicago river, but the youngest—a child of five years only—doubted the story, and insisted on my telling him how it was made. Of snow he has no more idea than a Hottentot, although Mount Diablo, far away to the eastward of us, sometimes shows a white head on a January morning.

Since I have been writing this letter I have killed a hundred mosquitoes, or near it; poor spiritless fellows who light on one without singing, bite mechanically, as if without malice but through some dim traditionary idea that it is the business of their race to do so, and six months hence if I am living, and if this building is not shaken down by an earthquake, I shall sit in the same place doing the same thing. Such are our seasons.

SCENES IN THE FRUIT MARKET.

Strawberries come into our market every month in the year but are most numerous in April and May. Apples are also always in market. Pears last nearly the entire season, but are the most abundant in summer of course, and all other fruits which you have in Chicago, with many which you have not, glut the market from May to December. I have been standing in the open shed market on Davis street for an hour to-day, watching the purchasers, and I assure you the scene I witnessed was worth the trip to these shores at any time. You do not know what our fruits are and will only half believe me when I tell of them. Imagine, if you can, a wide shed open at all sides and roofed with old sails piled full with all the fruits of the temperate zones and the tropics. Then sit down beside me and look around. Those golden cantelopes and huge watermelons, were raised in the lower valley of the Sacramento in the Tule marshes, where only a narrow strip of warm black alluvial soil runs along the river edge and slopes backward into the deep swamps running miles inland, which at this season of the year, and in this unusually dry one especially, furnish the only feeding grounds for millions of cattle driven down from the now perfectly barren and sterile mountains. Those monster Bartlett pears, weighing from one-half to two and one-half pounds each, yellow fleshed, juicy, musky flavored, and rich to a degree of which you can have no conception without tasting, come from the glorious Santa Clara Valley, the garden of California. There are other varieties by the dozen coming from different parts of the State, all of good merit in their way. Those small, red, sweet oranges are from Los Angelos, the large, pale, yellow, sour ones from Tahiti, and the deep yellow ones from the Sandwich Islands. The cocoa-nuts are from the same islands. The yellow bananas are from Mexico or Central Mexico, the *aguacas* and pomgranates from the same countries. The blackberries, cherries, raspberries and strawberries come from Contra Costa or Alameda counties, over the other side of the bay. The appricots as large as your house grown apples, yellow as gold and bursting with richness, ripened in the hot sunshine of the valley of the Sacramento. The white Turkish figs are from Marysville, and the deep purple ones from Stockton or San Jose. The deep red nectarines, juicy and luscious, are from Santa Clara; the apples from Marysville or San Jose (later in the season they will come down in shiploads from Oregon), and the peaches of every variety are from all parts of the State. Those deep flesh colored grapes, sweet and to the stranger's palate almost insipid, but full of yellow wine, are from the great vinyards of Los Angelos, where they cost 75 cents for 100 pounds; the black table grapes are from San Jose; the bright green sweetwaters and Chasselles from the valley of the San Joaquin; the blue-green grapes from the lovely valley of Sonoma, and the others from Coloma, Sacramento, El Dorado, or Calaveras counties. The almonds are from Sonoma, and the cranberries from Puget Sound, in Washington Territory. I said we had all your fruits; I was wrong; we have not a single blueberry or whortleberry in the State. Strike them out and we can furnish you everything else, and of a quality of which you can form no idea.

One leading fruit I had forgotten viz: the plums I wish you could see and taste them. Great golden imperial green gages, from Alameda and every other part of the State. Magnum Bonums, four or five of which will weigh a pound, almost transparent and ready to melt in your mouth, from San Jose or Sonoma. Blue French prune plums, from Sacramento, and egg plums, damsons and an almost endless variety of others from gardens over on the low wooded point called the *Encinal* which puts into the bay from the Eastern shore opposite the city. I have mentioned here the location in which all these fruits flourish best and attain the highest state of perfection; but with the exception of the oranges and olives which have never been cultivated to any extent this side of Los Angelos, all the fruits named as of native growth flourish almost equally well throughout the State, from the low lands of Solano or Napa counties to the very summits of the mountains, away up to the snow line of the Sierra Nevadas. But enough of the fruits—let us take a look at

THE BUYERS.

First comes a band of Russian sailors from the fleet of war steamers riding at anchor in the bay in front of the city. They are clad in coarse woolen goods, with dark cloth caps, without visors, around the bands of which the names of their respective steamers are printed in gold in the uncouth Russian characters. Their feet are bare, as are their brawny bosoms and necks, and they are not to be compared with our own sailors in neatness of appearance and cleanliness, but they are stout, determined looking fellows, thoroughly orderly and respectful in their behavior, sober and evidently able to work like beavers or fight like bull dogs if commanded to do so. They get $2 50 per month in coin, and have no prospect of advancement ahead, but seem thoroughly contented, and as happy as the day is long. There are some of them here all the time, and I have yet to see the first one of them in the calaboose or in a street row. They are carrying a lot of choice wines, canned oysters, and other luxuries for their officers on board, and stop to purchase a lot of fresh fruit for their own mess tables.

The salesman has just tossed into the gutter a lot of decayed fruit of different kinds, and in an instant it is caught up by a loathesome looking Chinaman of the lowest class, one of the very "Far Downers" of the Celestial Empire, who by a long bamboo pole across his shoulders, carries two baskets of split cane into which he dexterously gathers everything in the line of refuse which comes in his way. Nothing amiss to him. What will not do for him to eat, (and it must be far gone in decomposition if he rejects it,) will nourish a pig or fatten a vine in a vegetable garden, or work up into something of value. Bones, bits of raw hide or old leather, rags, paper, bits of wood, scraps of old iron, bottles, bits of broken glass, are all fish to his net. He will go home to China rich one of these days, after his queue, which has been cut off by the police who have caught him stealing, has had time to grow out again.

Next come two well dressed, gentlemanly looking celestials, merchants of the better class. They are "head men" of two "companies" or clans—the whole Chinese population of the State being divided into six of these companies. One of them I know personally. He is a short, big-headed fellow, with a jolly, laughing face, and is named "Ah Ting." He is head head-man of the Hop Wo Company, and as smart a scoundrel as ever drew the breath of life. Two years ago he planned the secession of the members of his Company from the great See Yup Company, and carried it through with the ability of a statesman and a general. The See Yups made many steady assaults upon his men, but he armed his followers with carpenter's hatchets and revolvers, and told them to sail in whenever an insult was offered. The result was bloody fights without number, and criminal prosecutions in our courts, which always ended in favor of the defendants, because they had the closing of the case and could, of course bring twenty witnesses to outswear the ten for the prosecution. In the end the Hop Wo's established their independence, and the man with whom he is now walking is one of the head men of the See Yups. He is a jolly good fellow, that Ah Ting, who loves a good joke as well as you or I, smokes good cigars and drinks champagne at the bars of the best saloons in the city at twenty-five cents a glass, as nonchalantly as if he had been born and reared to it. His word for a thousand dollars, as a merchant and a gentleman, is better than the note of any white man in the city, and there is not a jury in California who would believe him under oath, or who would be justified in doing so. They buy the costliest grapes in the market and go their way.

In half an hour more we see a Dago, half a dozen Englishmen, fresh from the "hold country," one more outlandish in appearance and less gentlemanly in manners than their predecessors or any of their successors, a black Jamaica negro, a couple of bright-eyed villainous looking little Bengalese, or Lascars, half a dozen Kanakas, a Hindoo, a band of Chilenos, male and female, and twenty or thirty Europeans and Americans stroll in and out again looking at the articles, one buying or not, as their caprice may dictate. Then come a couple of French naval officers from the steamer Rhin, dwarfish, greasy looking fellows, with tarnished gilt lace on their caps and silly looking uniforms patched on the elbows and knees. They are here buying supplies for the fleet at Acapulco, which is engaged in the accursed work of destroying Mexican independence. After them comes an old Mexican woman, wrapped in a dark rebosa, who is madly infatuated with a parrot which perches in a hoop overhead, and is talking Spanish in a perfect scream, to the intense delight of the female descendant of the "Old Castilians" who came over with Cortez. She torments the life out of the fruit man, with her chaffering for the bird, and offers him perhaps 50 cents in coin for it, only to be refused, and sent grumbling away to her home, in which there is no floor, save the native earth, not a chair, and not $10 worth of other furniture. A long horned Spanish ox, from Santa Cruz or Monterey, has broken loose from the loading, and comes charging up the street, clearing the sidewalks of everything human as he goes. He is followed by two Mexican or native Californian *vacqueros* (back-car-ees) on horseback, who charge up within two or three rods, and swinging their lassoes around their heads, at a signal send the lines spinning out through the air, with unerring aim. Both lassoes catch the horns at once, and in the twinkling of an eye, one of the dark riders whirls his lean steed to one side; the animal lies on his side in an instant, and before he can regain his feet the other *vacquero* is by his side tying his legs with a cord. The crowd which had gathered for a moment, are interested no longer, and perhaps the next object of interest which turns up is "His Imperial Majesty, Norton 1st.—By the Grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the United States, Mexico, and the Farrallone Islands," a harmless semi-lunatic, an English Jew, born at the Cape of Good Hope, a great merchant in early times, building up the first rice mill in San Francisco, the victim of bad speculations and woman's falsity, and the self styled Emperor as above. He is clad in a dirty military uniform with a red cap of the Zoo Zoo style, and for a sceptre carries a knotty stick. How he lives, God only knows, but he is fat and hale looking, and in spite of his pretensions as a crowned Emperor, plays a game of chess with the meanest of his subjects at any time, nearly always beating his antagonist. Enough of the fruit-market and the buyers say you?

ALTOMONTE.

A LIFE DRAMA.

BY ELOISE ELLWOOD.

Let me hasten to the end, for I tire of this painful retrospection.

For long weary months my health was exceedingly delicate, and the burden of life was greater than my strength. With clasped hands I prayed for patience, for the aching pain at my heart seemed beyond human endurance.

I heard from Clarence no more, but each day looked forward to his coming, forgetting in the intensity of my desire, the cruel fate that separated us forever.

At length my father dying without a will I inherited his property and moved to my present eastern home, far from the scenes of my joy and sorrow.

The interest of life, and the affection of my heart, gradually centered in my child, whose happiness and welfare, are the great ends to which I am now working. I have not forgotten him, who was my dearest earthly treasure, my husband—but I calmly wait for Eternity's Sun to disperse the clouds of mortality, and trust, that in that land where they "neither marry nor are given in marriage," our souls may meet and recognize their own.

MARGARET DE VERE.

PART II.

I have given you the sad heart-history of my friend and guest, as I read it, from the crumbled and time colored manuscript, which I exhumed from a chaotic mass of cast away papers, and have taken up my crude and unpractical pen, for the purpose of drawing aside the curtain, and showing you the concluding scene of a "Life drama."

How sad and pale she looked, when she came to us on that sultry August day, and how my heart throbbed with sympathy, for the poor young thing, when she showed us the contents of her little purse, and said that was all she had in the world, and, while her lips quivered and the unshed tears trembled on her lashes, begged for shelter for the sake of her unborn child. "But it will not be long," she added with a sweet smile, "only till a letter can reach Clarence, informing him of my unlooked for misfortune." How gladly we gave her home—my husband and I, for we had learned to love the beautiful creature who came with her lover to visit us so frequently nearly two years before, when Clarence would say smilingly they wanted "no friends that were not lovers like themselves." And in these happy hours, my husband and I lived over again the sweet time of our courtship; for the love that sprang up in those days still bloomed in our hearts as fresh as before.

There were marks of care stamped on her face, and she looked much older now; her features were sharpened and the roses that bloomed in her cheek were of a paler hue than when I knew her, a happy blooming girl.

But there was a womanly character impressed on her dark beautiful face and a subdued light of sweet resignation shone from beneath her silken lashes. And as she stood before me I thought I never looked on a face so interestingly beautiful.

Poor dear wife—she had suffered much; more than I knew, for she said not a word of her husband's affairs,—true and loving heart of woman, always ready to shield the faults of one dearer than life from the merciless gaze of the world.

Sometimes we sat for hours together, she sewing on the little garments that would soon be needed, and talking of former scenes and him who filled all her thoughts. Often the spirit of the past was so strong upon her, that at some amusing incident connected with their happy days, she would burst out in a rippling laugh such as I was wont to hear from across the fields, heralding their coming.

September came—ushering in baby Maud who at once took captive all our affections. Then came the long looked for letter and the weary days of suspense that followed when we knew not whether life or death would triumph. It made my heart ache to see her lying so cold and still, gazing with dry stony eyes into vacancy. We brought the sick, smiling babe and laid it on her bosom, and in its helplessness it touched the congealed fountains of affection and she wept long and freely. She slowly recovered and silently and sadly she mourned the loss of him she loved so truly.

Then, one spring morning, she took her child in her arms and left us. We urged her to remain, and make her home with us always, for we—my husband and I—had learned to love the bright-eyed Maud, even as we would have loved the little blossom of our own bosom, over whose grave the violets had bloomed for two summers; but she said no, she wished to leave forever the scenes that reminded her of him and her great loss. She seldom spoke of Clarence now, and never as her husband. Years passed, and then sorrow wended its way to my happy home, for death had taken from me my husband, who had walked so steadily and quietly by my side. I took up the cross and bore it, perhaps not always cheerfully, and I tried to say, resignedly, "Thy will, not mine, O Lord be done." A letter came from Margaret asking me to come and make my home with her; she and Maud needed me. I shut up the now lonely house, in which I had spent my uninterrupted married life, and came to Margaret's beautiful home. Time had left her much the same, save sprinkling here and there, her hair with silver, and deepening slightly the lines about the mouth, but our beautiful Margaret still. And Maud, my adopted daughter—startled me with her radiant beauty; her hair fell in shining golden undulations over shoulders of dazzling whiteness; and her complexion was of that pure transparency, seen only in decided blondes—so seldom found—while a pair of heavenly-blue eyes looked me full in the face! She inherited no resemblance to her darkly beautiful mother.

Maud—angel of light—the light of our household, how we loved her, as did all who came within her influence.

One day, Margaret and I were sitting quietly with our sewing, when Maud ran in all flushed with excitement, exclaiming,

"Mamma, Auntie! our new neighbors have come. I met their carriage on the hill, just this side of the Castle. An old gentleman and a younger one—his son I should think—and they bowed to me."

We smiled at her enthusiasm and wondered if the old gentleman and the younger one was all that comprised our new neighbors at the Castle.

"The Castle," was a grand and stately mansion, with numerous halls, chambers, and cool piazzas, running the whole length of the house; with fine extensive grounds embracing broad shady avenues and white graveled roads that afforded splendid carriage sweeps. It was situated at some distance from our less imposing home "around the road," but jutted out in full view from its elevated position as seen from our sitting room window across the fields. It had been built and occupied by an English gentleman who had recently sold the estate to an American not long from Australia. The magnificent scale on which the house and all connected was conducted had obtained for it from the primitive ideas of the New England neighborhood the euphonious title of "the Castle." Much was to be looked forward to, possessing an interest to us as our future landlord, as Margaret's house belonged to the estate.

We learned from the gossip of the neighborhood that the two gentlemen whom Maud had seen were all the family, an elderly foreign lady was housekeeper. The old gentleman, they said, was very stern and morose, never going anywhere, while the younger one was a lazy, good natured, good for nothing fellow, who wandered over the country with his books and gun, making friends with all whom he met.

We were somewhat surprised one evening at a call from this young heir, who said his father had sent him to know if the house needed any repairs. Margaret and I smiled at the innocent ruse for our woman's instincts devised the true attraction in our little lady Maud. We were much pleased with his boyish frankness and courteous address: we found his mind well stored with knowledge and improved by travel, yet there was something restrained in his manner like one unaccustomed to female society.

As he rose to take his leave, there was an undefined something in his form or manner, or perhaps in the poise of the finely formed head; that caused me to look quickly at Margaret, she had seen it too, for she was a shade paler and looked fondly towards the young man. The evening seemed to him one of real pleasure, and he looked gratefully toward Margaret as she asked him cordially to call again; she was standing so that the light fell directly on her; the young man gazed quite earnestly, indeed rudely in her face for several seconds, then said;

"Excuse me Madam, but you so strongly resemble an oil painting that hangs in my father's study, the picture of a cherished friend who is dead. Good evening."

Margaret was quieter and more thoughtful than usual the remainder of the evening, and my own thoughts were busy with the past.

Every day found Hubert at our house now —dear, generous Hubert—we had all assigned him a large place in the sanctuaries of our hearts. He read, walked, and rode horseback with Maud, and I watched anxiously to know if he had made a deep impression on the mind of our little maid; but she was even to my practiced eye, a sealed book to him she surely was, but as far as I could tell she was yet in "meditation fancy free."

Margaret and I stood in the doorway watching Maud and Hubert riding down the avenue; a smile of motherly pride rested on Margaret's features, as her eyes followed the graceful form of her beautiful child sitting well on her steed. Hubert turned toward us his proud and happy face—that look again—vague and indistinct, and when you looked again it was gone. Margaret saw it for she uttered a low sigh and turned away as I heard the words, "strange! so like, yet so unlike."

Maud returning from the ride, joined her mother and myself on the piazza. Throwing herself at her mother's feet, she rested her beautiful head on her knee and looked pensively at the setting sun, her sunny hair reflecting its golden light. We jestingly hinted at her being in love with Hubert, which she answered quite seriously:

"I do not know what love is, except for my mamma"—and a gleam of perfect love went up from her sweet face. "There is a strange influence that draws me to Hubert, yet I think I feel towards him as I should to dear brother. I wish I had a brother, and —Hubert has been telling me of his father—mamma, why did father leave us?"

"The air grows damp, let us go in my child," the tones were sharp and quick as if the speaker was in pain.

Summer had deepened into hale September and Maud's sixteenth birth-day was nigh at hand. Some of her young friends had been invited to celebrate the occasion.

The evening before as Hubert was leaving, he turned back in the doorway and said; "I have often wished to bring my father here, as he goes out but seldom, I think it would do him good, if he might accompany me here to-morrow evening. He stopped and looked at Margaret who said; bring him by all means we will be most happy to see him."

How regal she looked; our queenly Margaret, beautiful still, despite time and secret sorrow. In honor of her child's birth-day she wore a rich royal purple silk, that had been the last gift of Clarence. It accorded well with her dark beauty, and she looked fully five years younger.

Maud looked an angel in her pure white dress, with no ornament, save her wealth of golden hair.

No one had yet arrived, when we received the message, that Hubert and his father were awaiting us, in the parlor.

As we entered Hubert arose and said: "My father——" but stopped speechless with wonder, for his father had arisen, as Margaret walked stately into the room, looked earnestly—took a step forward—stopped and held out his hands imploringly—Margaret gazed a moment, and then with a wild cry rushed into his arms and was clasped to the heart of her husband—yes—the silent morose man with gray hairs and bent form, Hubert's father, was none other than the long absent Clarence.

I motioned to Hubert and Maud who stood in silent amazement to follow me, and led them into an adjoining room, leaving the long estranged couple alone with each other for I felt that hour was sacred to themselves. We had waited silently for some time, each one busy with his and her thoughts when the door opened and Clarence entered supporting Margaret, whose face indeed through her tears, her great and unexpected joy. Clarence gathered to his bosom his children in the twilight of the room and blessed them in tremulous, faint tones imprinting a kiss on his daughter's pure white brow, while Margaret said:

"Maud, my child, your father has come back to you. Love him even as does your mother."

In the fullness of their joy I was not forgotten.

And there, with us gathered around him Clarence hastily told his children all that I have told you, ever and anon, glancing lovingly towards Margaret of whom he spoke most tenderly, taking no pains to screen himself from blame, and told further what he had not the moral courage to tell Margaret before, that he was the father of a boy by his first marriage. He said, also, how he had written to Margaret time and again to know her address in order to provide for her welfare, but after waiting long and anxiously and hearing nothing from her, he left his native land for Australia, where he remained until his wife died, then bringing with him his son, he returned to America and began his search for Margaret, whom he had never ceased to love. Obtaining no clue to her whereabouts after a long and weary search he, wishing to live in utter retirement, had changed his name and purchased the Castle for its seclusion, where he had lived, unknowingly, side by side with the object of his vain search. "But thank God! the light has dawned at last," he said.

"At a most propitious moment," said Hubert, "or in the dark, I might have married my sister."

Clarence turned quickly around and looked seriously at these young people as if fearing what things might be, but seemed relieved when his daughter said gaily,

"I shall love you very, very much as my brother, but you would have been intolerable as a lover. But come, I want to introduce my handsome brother to my friends, whose merry voices I hear in the parlor."

Many wondered to find the "grum old man" so merry and pleasant, and not half so old as they thought him, while, on all sides I heard whispered admiration of Margaret's youth and beauty. Ah me! love and joy are wonderful cosmetics for beautifying the human face.

One evening there was a quiet wedding in our little parlor, and for the second time in their lives this loving, suffering pair promised to love each other, through all their time. There was no hesitancy, no distrust nor fear, as the little hand went forth to the ring; but as firm, and trusting, and confiding, as when it wore the golden pledge eighteen years before. Blame her not, she is a woman, with a true woman's loving, faithful heart, and who can estimate its strength and endurance.

Speak lightly of Clarence's faults; let us cover them over with sweet flowers of affection, even as we wipe out with our tears, those of the cherished dead.

As I look from my window I see Clarence and his beautiful wife walking down the avenue—we live in the castle now—while Maud trips, some distance beyond, beside her handsome brother. Clarence has just stooped and drawn tenderly the crimson shawl closer around Margaret's shoulder to protect her from the evening's chilly air. She is yet quite weak, for in the rosewood crib in the next room sleeps a little rose bud Maud and Hubert's baby brother, whom as it was laid beside her, Margaret smiled upon and named Clarence. The clouds have departed and the sunshine has entered our hearts, our joy at times deepens into a sweet sadness, but that is from storms past, not present, nor to come.

I am very happy in the great happiness of my dear friends; but there is a void in my heart, left by the husband of my choice and the babe of my bosom, that cannot be filled on earth nevermore.

The Freedmen's Experiment on Jeff. Davis' Plantation.

[From the Vicksburg Herald, Sept. 21.]

There is at Davis' Bend a great experiment in progress of what the freedmen may be expected to do hereafter. There are about seventy-five farmers working land on their own account, and making about 1,200 acres of cotton, besides as much more corn.

The trial of their capacity and readiness to work—planned and encouraged by Col. Eaton—is a success. They will make, on an average, from $2,000 to $3,000 each.

There is scarcely one failure among the seventy-five lessees. Some negroes this year will clear from $10,000 to $20,000, who were slaves three years. And yet men still wonder "what shall be done with the blacks." There is one good use to which they might be put, viz: to instruct those who know no better than to ask such a question.

Jeff Davis' plantation is all covered with these negro farms, and just where the rebellion was hatched shall rise up the demonstration that black men need only opportunity to solve the great problem that has so vexed the politicians.

STRAWS.—At a meeting at Ithaca, N. Y., a few nights since, those who had voted against Mr. Lincoln four years ago who intended to vote for him now are requested to rise, and eighteen true patriots rose to their feet.

☞ The New Orleans Picayune says: We have been shown a Mexican picayune of the Maximilian issue, a very neat little coin of silver, on one side of which appears the familiar eagle of the Mexican Republic, with an Imperial crown upon his head, and circled with the words "Imperio Mexicano." On the reverse, between two laurel wreaths, is the inscription—"5 Centa. 1864. M."

☞ A lady kissed Gen. Grant at Havre de Grace. He blushed and stood it pretty well —perhaps better than Mrs. Grant will.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

THE CITY.

Personal.—Paymaster John H. Kinzie has been stationed in this city.

Hoppe.—The Hoppe murder case, now so long deferred that it is almost forgotten, will be tried in the Circuit Court at the ensuing November term.

Mustered Out.—On Saturday morning the 141st Regiment Volunteer Illinois Infantry (hundred day boys) were mustered out of the service of Uncle Samuel.

Injured.—A man whose name our reporter could not learn was run over and injured, at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, on Saturday morning.

Fire.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two story frame residence No. 215 Green street, occupied by B. C. Anderson. The flames were extinguished ere $150 amount of damage had been inflicted.

Hildebrand vs. Lill.—This celebrated scandal case will be heard, on appeal, in the Circuit Court on Tuesday next, let us hope, for the last time. The award of the arbitrators is appealed from by Miss Hildebrand.

The Weather.—On Saturday a cold snap set in and overcoats were in the ascendant. It is stated, on the authority of respectable citizens, that a trifling quantity of snow made its appearance in the afternoon.

Fell in the River.—A man employed on the dock near Madison street bridge, fell into the river on Saturday and narrowly escaped drowning. He had a valuable silver watch in his pocket which he lost in his struggle—stolen it is supposed by some of the party who aided in his rescue."

Pocket Picking.—A man named Chester L. Clemmens, from Coldwater, Mich., had his pocket picked, in a State street car, on Friday last. The money was in a pass book in his inside coat pocket, and was obtained by cutting through his overcoat. The amount lost was about $90.

Promotion.—James P. Hodges, chief clerk at the Headquarters of the Draft Rendezvous at Springfield, has been promoted to the office of First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 146th Illinois infantry. He is succeeded by Moritz Langloth, formerly an attaché of the Tribune.

Gone to Pieces.—The bark Western Metropolis, which, about ten days ago went ashore near Clark's Station, north of Calumet, has gone to pieces and become a complete wreck. She is insured in various companies to the amount of $40,000.

Collision.—On Friday an engine on the Galena Branch, near Park Station, West Side, collided with a horse and wagon, causing a general smash up. The horse was so badly injured that it was found necessary to terminate his misery by killing him.

Accident.—A little boy named Sanford R. Damon, residing with his parents on Halsted street, near Adams, was severely injured on Saturday, being kicked by a horse, while passing behind him in the stable. His right arm and shoulder were broken and the lower jaw was fractured. His recovery is doubtful.

Hahnemann Medical College.—The introductory lecture to the annual course in this institution, will be delivered this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, in the lower lecture room of the College, No. 168 Clark street, by Professor G. D. Beebe. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

Chicago Laundry—Reduction.—The Chicago Laundry, No. 151 Dearborn street, has secured one of the famous Troy Collar Machines, with competent operators, and the proprietor, W. T. Ellswood, is now prepared to wash and iron ladies and gents collars at short notice, at the reduced price of forty cents per dozen. Those who desire the very best work, entire satisfaction in time, quality and price should patronize the Chicago Laundry.

Larceny.—Mary Ann Adler, formerly known as "Old Mother Whitall," was complained of in the Police Court, on Saturday, for larceny. Fannie Edwards testified that she got intoxicated at Mrs. Adler's house, and while in that condition was robbed by her of money to the amount of $40, which had been concealed in her stocking. The evidence was positive, and Mrs. Adler was required to find bail in the sum of $300 to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

A Warning to Street Peddlers.—A recently imported German, who professed inability to converse in any other than his mother tongue, was yesterday brought up in the Police Court, charged with peddling apples in the street with an unsealed half-bushel measure. The measure had also been cut down about two inches from its original size. He claimed that he was not selling on his own account, but he was told that it made no difference, and he was fined $5 and costs.

River Accident.—The Canal boat "Ravena" and the bark "Dolphin" collided in the river on Saturday, and both were considerably injured. The canal boat was loaded with grain, and as she took considerable water her lading suffered considerable damage.

The "Dolphin" sustained damage to the extent of $200, principally in her head gear. She is owned in Buffalo, and was engaged in the lumber trade.

Innocent Transgressors.—On Friday last three or four very simple looking farmers from Du Page county, were arrested in this city for enlisting or attempting to enlist for counties outside of Cook, in opposition to the recent order of our City Fathers. The accused did not deny the charge, indeed they could not, for they entered the city ostensibly to obtain substitutes, and had blazed their mission abroad with much energy, being of course utterly oblivious as to the existence of any law which their actions violated. Their ignorance will prove their ground of "exemption" from punishment.

Drafted.—Among the gentlemen drafted in St. Louis, yesterday, we notice the name of Harry H. Given, a conductor on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R.R. He is widely known in this city. We know not whether or not he intends to shoulder the musket, but, if such is his intention, numerous friends here and elsewhere will join us in wishing that he may aid in conducting the war to a speedy termination, and that in helping to run the rebels off the track, he will find himself to have Given as much satisfaction as heretofore.

Washington Skating Park.—A meeting of the newly elected Directors of the Washington Skating Park was held recently, S. S. Hayes in the chair. The following were elected as officers to serve during the coming year:

President—Alfred Cowles.
Vice President—G. DeClerq.
Treasurer—M. D. Buchanan.
Secretary—George C. Street.
Trustees—G. T. Bedford, W. A. Root and S. S. Hayes.

The following were fixed upon as the prices of tickets for the season: Gentlemen, $5; ladies $3; boys, $4.

Assault and Robbery.—One of the most impudent robberies ever committed in Chicago was perpetrated about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. Mr. D. S. Downer was passing an alley in the rear of No. 20 Washington street, when he was set upon by three men, thrown down, gagged and robbed. His overcoat was cut in pieces, and a breast pocket taken bodily with its contents, which, however, proved to be but about $27. The villains must have been frightened, as they did not stop to rifle his other pockets, leaving his watch and pocket-book untouched. Mr. D. Recovered just in time to see them turning the corner into Wabash avenue. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

Military Disorderlies.—About eleven o'clock on Friday night a disturbance took place between some citizens and four commissioned officers of the 196th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf., at a saloon on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, kept by one Patrick Casey. In the melee revolvers were freely used, one bullet was shot through the wall of the room into Dearborn street. Sergeant Moore and officer Kelty of the first precinct police were summoned to quell the disturbance, but fearing to expel the military roughs, Sergeant Moore reported the affair to Captain Bjerg, of the Provost Guard, under whose orders the revellers immediately dispersed.

Capture of a Deserter.—Late on Friday night Officer Masauley, of the Third Precinct Police, captured a deserter named Wm. Howe, or

Presidential Votes.—A vote taken in a section of the 10th Ohio Battery gave: For the Lincoln ticket, 42; undecided, but ashamed of McClellan, 2.

A vote taken on Conductor Washburn's train on the Alton & Chicago Railroad, on Thursday, gave Lincoln 166, McClellan 16.

A vote taken on the 5th inst., on the railroad between Nashville and Louisville, gave Lincoln 280, McClellan 69.

A vote taken on the P. & Ft. W. Railroad, on the 9th inst., gave Lincoln 162, McClellan 21. The ladies' vote was: Lincoln 18, McClellan 10.

A vote taken yesterday morning, on the Michigan Central train to Chicago, gave Lincoln 51, McClellan 49.

The 1st Wisconsin regiment was canvassed on its way to Chicago and gave 150 votes for Lincoln, 8 for McClellan; only one officer voted for the "pine attire of engineering skill."

THE DRAFT.

Still Suspended—Examination of Drafted Men—Enlistments—Meetings.

Notwithstanding the decisive order issued by Colonel Oaks in relation to the immediate enforcement of the draft in delinquent districts, no drawing was made in Cook county on Saturday, and in all probability the draft will not re commence until Tuesday. This suspension is rendered necessary by the imperative requirement which exists to complete the examination of men already drafted. These examinations are not proceeding so satisfactorily as could be desired, and in several towns, Lyons for example, a second draft will have to be made, as less than half the quota has been obtained by the first conscription.

EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN.

The examination of drafted men was continued on Saturday at the office of the Provost Marshal; 168 men were summoned to appear from the towns of Calumet, Lemont, and Lyons, but nearly one half failed to put in an appearance, and are consequently liable to be treated as deserters.

In Calumet, 56 men were summoned, of whom 15 did not report themselves, 2 furnished substitutes, 15 were exempted on account of physical disability, 0 released for other causes, and 14 held for personal service.

In Lemont, out of 46 men who were duly noticed, 24, or more than one half failed to appear, 2 furnished substitutes, 5 were physically disabled from performing military duty, 6 were exempted for other causes, and 9 held to serve Uncle Sam in person.

Lyons was the next town in order, and the last one for the day. 66 men received summons to report for examination. Of these thirty-one are to be numbered among the deserters, eight were exempted on account of physical disability, 17 for other causes, such as alienage or unsuitability of age, 1 furnished a substitute, and 9 were accepted to recruit the ranks of the Federal armies. As fast as accepted the conscripts are taken in charge by attendant guards, and as soon as practicable are arrayed in the garments of blue and transmitted to Springfield to be placed in their assigned regiments.

ENLISTMENTS.

The number of recruits—volunteers, substitutes and representatives—mustered in on Saturday amounted to about 75, who were credited to the various towns and wards which presented them. We have not been able to obtain the accurate apportionments, and consequently cannot give the table of credits. Twenty-one of them were enlisted by and credited to the Seventh Ward, causing the deficit to be reduced to eleven. The Tenth Ward, it is believed, has now presented their full number of men and are out of the draft.

The Second Ward had filled its quota on Friday; by a typographical error, they were still charged with a deficit of 13 in the Tribune of Saturday.

SIXTH WARD.

A meeting will be held this (Sunday) evening, at Neimeyer's saloon. Let all men liable to draft attend it. There will certainly be another draft under the quota is filled by volunteering. Men of the Sixth Ward, come together and work. The draft No. 2 can be averted, and the consequences of No. 1 met, by prompt action.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward is recruiting fast, and all the subscribers to the Ward Fund who were drafted have been provided for. A meeting of the Ward Committee will be held at Gothard Schaaf's saloon, on Twelfth street, this (Sunday) afternoon and evening, and those men who were drafted, and who have not yet subscribed to the Ward Fund, will have an opportunity of subscribing, and receive the protection of the Association; otherwise they will have to go themselves to the war, or provide a substitute. Those who have not aided the Ward Association will not receive its protection. This is right; but there is one more chance left for them.

TENTH WARD.

Pursuant to call a large meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at the Engine House on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, to rejoice over the success of the ward in getting out out of the draft.

On motion, Ald. C. C. P. Holden was chosen Chairman and E. Bixby Secretary.

Mr Holden on taking the chair made some very appropriate remarks, after which Mr. P. Daggy, in behalf of the Executive Committee, gave a partial report of the amount of money collected as a Ward War Fund, and the amount paid out in filling the quota of the ward.

Amount collected about	$20,220.00
Amount paid to W. W. Farwell, Treasurer	$19,710.00
Paid for recruiting service	235.00
Incidental expenses	122.45
Leaving a balance of	$152.55

Felicitous speeches were made by P. Daggy, M. McCooly, T. T. Gurnee, A. L. Amburg, W. F. Milligan, Joseph Lane and others.

On motion $200 was voted to E Bixby for his services as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

On motion the thanks of the citizens of the ward were tendered to the Executive Committee for their untiring exertions and constant labor to get the ward out of the draft, and their success in accomplishing it.

On motion, it was resolved to continue the Ward organization for one year, and the Executive Committee and Secretary were instructed to prepare a plan for the organization, to be submitted to a meeting of the citizens of the Ward, to be held on Monday evening, Oct. 17th, at which a full report will be made by the Executive Committee of the funds of the Ward.

On motion, the thanks of the citizens of the Ward were tendered to all outside of the Ward, who have assisted it in funds and in taking the county scrip.

On motion, the thanks of the Ward were tendered to Mr. S. W. Bohannan in recruiting for the Ward, and to Messrs. Haas and Powell for the free use of livery.

Mr. Bixby returned his sincere thanks for the generous and unexpected remuneration voted him for his services as Secretary of the Executive Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, in the best of feeling, to meet at the same place on Monday evening, Oct. 17.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward, held on the 7th of October, instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In view of the probability that a further call for men will be made between this date and the 1st of May, 1865, and that Cook county, more especially may be required to fill up the fifty per cent. of her quota previously allowed by the authorities;

Resolved, That the present fund, amounting to eleven hundred and forty-four dollars and five cents, be handed over to a committee of five, to be chosen by this meeting; and that the sanction of each individual one, and of the whole of said committee (in case of the death of any of said committee, then his or their legal representatives), be and is required to render any payment or payments legal or binding.

Resolved, That said committee invest said surplus fund as in their judgment they may deem best for the interest of the subscribers thereto, and that said fund shall be designated the "Contingent Draft Fund."

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens be called before any disposition of said fund, or any part of it, be made; and that said fund is especially for the purpose of aiding and assisting any calls the Government may make for a further quota of men from the Fourteenth Ward.

Resolved, That the man who could pay something, however little, and has paid nothing for getting the present quota filled, and thus save the gallant Fourteenth Ward from the disgrace of a draft, is a poor citizen and a disgrace to the Ward he lives in. That he is not entitled to, and will not be allowed any benefit whatever from the Contingent Fund, but that the same is held exclusively for the benefit of those citizens of our Ward who have acted nobly, patriotically and well.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen shall be, and are, a committee of five to carry out the foregoing resolutions:

Signed by Henry Schlotthaur, Chairman; Casper Reicert, John H. Batten, C. Paesch, and Hugh Ritchie.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Third Day's Proceedings—Election of Elders and Deacons—Afternoon and Evening Service—Children's Meeting—Missionary Meeting—Treasurer's Report.

Pursuant to adjournment, the members of the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church met yesterday morning—Bishop Kingsley in the Chair. The usual religious services were held, after which

The Bishop informed the Conference that it was authorized to draw on the Book Concern for $400, and upon the chartered fund for $30. The drafts were ordered to be made.

Rev. C. M. Webster asked to be excused from serving on the Steward Committee. His request was granted, and Rev. Isaac Linebarger appointed in his stead.

The Bishop asked "who are the superannuated preachers?"

On motion, Revs. A. M. Early and O. A. Walker were continued in the superannuated relation.

On motion, an appropriation of $75 was made towards defraying the expenses of the Missionary report of last year.

Revs. John Winteringham and N. H. Axtel were on motion, ordered to be ordained as Deacons. They have been local preachers of the church during the past four years.

The question "Who are the Superannuated Ministers?" was then resumed, and Rev. J. Hartwell was passed on, and changed from the superannuated to the effective relation.

The 11th question was then taken up—"Were all the Preachers' characters examined?" Rev. S. P. Keyes reported the state of the work in the Chicago District, and the characters of Revs. S. P. Keyes, R. L. Collier, J. C. Stoughton, E. M. Boring, W. D Skelton, M. B. Clifford, O. H. Tiffany, F. P. Cleveland, L. Clifford, Thomas Cochrane, L. Hamline, S. Hughes, G. W. S. Smith, T. M. Eddy, W. Goodfellow, James Baume, D. P. Kidder, W. P. Jones, J. Nate.

Luoman Sanford, Presiding Elder of the Aurora district, reported the condition of his charge, and the characters of the following read, passed and then continued: L. H. Bugbee, F. A. Reed, E. Brown, M. H. Triggs, S. T. Hanna, H. L. Martin, C. Lazenby, H. L. Embrose, W. P. Gray, Z. S. Kellock, S. Burdock, W. A. Cross, G. W. Quereau, T. H. Satterfield, C. Foster.

Richard A. Blanchard, Presiding Elder of the Rockford district, made a few remarks representing the state of his district. The characters of the following were passed: A. Blanchard, A. P. Mead, John H Vincent, L. S. Walker, A. D. Field, L. Anderson, D. J. Holmes, A. J. Smith, S. P. Deming, W. D. Atchison, D. Teed, J. Bush, S. J. Bliss, G. L. S. Stuff, W. Tasker.

Rev. W. F. Stewart, Presiding Elder, represented the Galena district, and submitted a short statement relative to its condition.

The Bishop called forward the following gentlemen for admittance into full connection with the church:

W. H. Fisher, S. W. Harrington, J. O. Foster, H. Witner, M. H. Goodall, J. C. Brand, Robert Bentley.

Revs. Mr. Philips, of Colorado, and Mr. Trimble,

Dr. Tiffany presented the report of the Northwestern University, which was referred to the Educational Committee. He also reported that arrangements were being made for an extensive excursion to Evanston.

The report of the Claims of Superannuated Preachers was presented and sent back to the Committee.

On motion of Rev. R. L. Collier, a Committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for the organization of Northwestern Church Extension Society.

Dr. Eddy, R. L. Collier, Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Keyes J. Hartwell, were appointed.

On motion, the presiding Elders were appointed a Committee to look after the unoccupied territory in this Conference.

The characters of the following ministers of the Galena district were examined and were continued: Rev. W. F. Steward, T. L. Olmstead, Chas. French, Joseph Gaders, H. W. Reynolds, A. Cross, G. L. Wiley, D. W Linn, T. C. Clendenning.

The presiding Bishop submitted the following in answer to the question offered by Rev. T. M. Eddy on Thursday:

"Has a minister of our church, member of the Annual Conference, who has given notice of withdrawal and uniting with another church, a right to recall his withdrawal previous to the session of the Annual Conference of which he is a member?"

Answer.—He has no right to recall his withdrawal; he may request it, as a privilege, and it is for the Annual Conference to say whether or not the request shall be granted.

The doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the Conference adjourned till half-past 8 o'clock Monday morning.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

In the afternoon a children's meeting was held at the Clark street M. E. Church, expressly for the benefit of the little ones. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Geo. Richardson, of Warren, Ill., S. A. W. Jewett, of Joliet, Ill., and Prof. Perrine, of Albion College, Mich. The addresses delivered by these gentlemen were filled with the plainest gospel truths, couched in language that could not fail of being understood even by the smallest of the little ones. Even those present of a larger growth paid strict attention, and no doubt some seed was sown in soil, not by the wayside.

EVENING SERVICES.

A missionary meeting was held in the evening at the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, in the interest of the Home and Foreign Mission. Rev. H. Crews, First Vice President of the Conference, in the chair.

The exercises were opened by singing the 999th hymn—

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun."

After which an earnest and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. David Tush.

Rev. H. L. Martin, Treasurer of the Conference, then offered the following report, which was accepted:

Chicago District	this year	$6,243.28
" "	last year	6,722.39
Decrease		$479.41
Aurora District	this year	$1,061.05
" "	last year	1,461.39
Increase		$ 39.71
Rockford District	this year	$2,067.31
" "	last year	1,585.26
Increase		$482.05
Galena District	this year	$2,000.77
" "	last year	1,675.26
Increase		$324.50
Mt. Morris District	this year	$1,993.96
" "	last year	1,338.80
Increase		$655.16
Mendota District	this year	$964.00
" "	last year	827.80
Increase		$136.20
Joliet District	this year	$1,881.42
" "	last year	1,710.79
Increase		$170.63
Recapitulation.		
Total collected	this year	$16,781.78
" "	last year	15,290.94
Increase this year		$1,490.84

In reply to a question, the Treasurer said that the English Churches of Chicago had fallen off in the collections since last year.

Dr. Raymond, of Evanston, was next introduced, and spoke on the saving influence of the Gospel. This he handled with consummate skill, in the most exhaustive manner. He showed that "the Gospel of Christ embodied all the elements of civilization, and that through it and by means of it alone the people could only secure terrestrial happiness as well as the joys of eternal heaven. The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of Christ. The Church of God consecrates itself by suffering, to teach the Gospel to all nations. It is the conviction of ultimate certainty that gives energy to the church. The Gospel is saving because of the truths it teaches. It teaches the divinity of God, and His inconceivable love. None could think of these things as are revealed in the Scriptures, without being led to the throne of God—without being said to dwell with Deity. The Gospel is a system of instruction. A man cannot feel an interest in which he does not know, and hence knowledge is the stepping stone to piety, and piety without knowledge of God is not based on a firm foundation. The whole system is a system of instruction, so that all may be prepared to go forth and preach the Gospel. The speaker drew a contrast between Ireland and Scotland, Italy and Switzerland, and America and England, and showed that the contrast was owing to the fact of there being a free bible in the one and not the other. The address was an able one, and listened to with the deepest attention.

Rev. Dr. Trimble, Secretary of the Missionary Society, was next introduced and spoke at length on the "objection of the Church to spread the Gospel."

THE NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Though it has been frequently described in the Tribune, the above cut will give a much better and more accurate idea of the new Chamber of Commerce, now in process of erection on the corner of Washington and Lasalle streets, than columns of written details. When completed it will be a noble structure—highly creditable to the architectural skill of Edwin Burling—massive and at the same time well proportioned, and will be a standing monument to the energy and liberality of the business men of this city, who are wont to meet daily on the Rialto.

The exchange room will be fitted up in the highest style of art, with all the modern improvements, and being large and well ventilated will adapt itself peculiarly to the comfort of those who may have business to transact there.

The dimensions of the structure are as follows:

Extreme height from basement floor to top of roof	99 feet.
Extreme height from basement floor to cornice	73 "
Width on Washington street	93 "
Length on Lasalle street	180 "
Length of Exchange Hall	145 "
Width of " "	87 "
Height to ceiling	45 "

The arrangements for heating and ventilation are of the most modern pattern, expressly suited to give a uniform temperature and an unlimited supply of fresh air. This portion of the work is under the charge of Messrs. Murray & Gold. On the east side of the building runs an alley-way eighteen feet in width, which will give that side of the building superior facilities for obtaining light, and at the same time will give a current of air throughout the building. The stone is of Athens marble, from the celebrated quarries of Singer & Talcott.

The following list contains the names of all the contractors to whom portions of the work have been alloted:

Carter Brothers	Masons.
Wenthe & Messinger	Stone.
Bernard & Besler	"
Ed. Walker	Cut Stone.
Warwick & Cassidy	Carpenters.
F. Letz & Co	Iron.
Milligan & Co	Painters.
John Alston	Glass.
Murray & Gold	Furnaces.
Watson Clark	Plumbing.

It is also the intention of the Chamber of Commerce Association to build a magnificent stone building, 30 feet in with by 100 in depth, three stories and basement, on the east side of the Exchange Building, and connected with it by a bridge over the 18 feet alley way. It is the intention to use the upper portion of this building for the accommodation of the officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce. The structure will be proceeded with at an early date, and is estimated to cost $35,000.

The following are the names of the officers of the Chamber of Commerce:

President—E. M. Hough.
Vice President—V. A. Turpin.
Directors—John L. Hancock, P. L. Underwood, Lyman Blair, J. M. Richards, Geo. F. Rumsey, T. J. Bronson, Henry Milward, Daniel Thompson, Hugh McLennan, Samuel M. Nickerson and J. K. Pollard.
Secretary—John F. Beaty.
Treasurer—John V. Farwell.

It is to the labors and exertions of these gentlemen that the city owes the existence to the "Chamber of Commerce." We trust that they may long live to gather increased wealth and prosperity in the halls of the building, which owes to them its origin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Cushing, on behalf of the Ladies' Committee at the Soldiers' Rest, made the following report of men and meals for the week ending Oct. 7:

Men Received—Friday, Sept. 30, 148; Saturday, 68; Sunday, 660; Monday, 30; Tuesday, 1,192; Wednesday, 30; Thursday, 120; Friday, 68; total, 2,318.

Meals served—Friday, 1,342; Saturday, 258; Sunday, 873; Monday, 265; Tuesday, 1,437; Wednesday, 415; Thursday, 514—total, 5,383.

The committee from the Home reported for the month, 134 arrivals, 89 departures; number at present in the Home, 35; number of meals served, 3,260. The medical report indicated 43 names on the sick list during the month, and 373 prescriptions given. There have been no deaths. Articles have been donated to the medical department by Drs. Charles G. Smith, G. W. Ideson, and J. H. Reed & Co.

The various committees reported all things progressing favorably at each institution.

The following donations were reported: Susie and Josie Kingman, the result of sales of fancy work effected by them, $2.50; Mrs. Mancell Talcott $10, Mrs. Brackett $20. The results of a fair gotten up by Mary L. and Carrie Smith, Lottie E. Brown and Mollie Metzger $154.25. The proceeds of a child's fair originated by Belle Cooner, Annie Kelly, Sophie Fannera and Lizzie Shackford the latter a little

$4'. A festival by Ellen N. Barry $75, Dr. W. H. Willmot $2, Mrs. Whitmore 50 cents, 300 lbs of shorts from Webster's Mills, 7 barrels of vegetables from the Sanitary Commission, 7 bottles of wine by Mrs. Huson, broth by Miss Walker, tub pickles M. E. O. Gale, a lady pail of pickles, Mrs Hilliard chicken broth, Mrs. Hewson wine, custard and bread; teachers of Haven School a barrel of baked apples; 1 bbl potatoes from Uphoff & Powers, 160 State street; Mrs. Bushnell 1 bushel tomatoes, Mr. A Sale 6 bush apples, Mr. Chalmers jar pickles. Mrs. Ferguson cabbage and pickles, Mrs. Bugby box of grapes, by express from Waukegan a box of grapes; a friend, a pail of sourkrout; Mrs. Waldron, of Elgin, 2 barrels of potatoes; from Durand, Ill., a keg of pickles.

Miss Mary L. Sayers, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Dr. Hammill, and Mrs. Bell were appointed a committee at the Rest, for the ensuing week.

Mrs. Cushing moved that a special committee be appointed to superintend the Sick Room at the Rest. Considering the present arduous duties of the ladies, such an arrangement is absolutely necessary. Carried unanimously, and Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Kimball were appointed, with power to add to their number.

The expenses for the month were reported to be: For the Rest, $2,442, at the Home, $487. The report was accepted.

The Building Committee reported that the work on the new Home is progressing very satisfactorily. The building is quite ready for roofing; indeed, the roof is rapidly being placed on.

Further conversation ensued on matters relating to the internal management of the Rest.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion on the propriety of commencing another fair in aid of the soldiers, Mrs. Ranney, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs Dr. Hammill, Miss Julia Hammill, and the Secretary—Miss Mary L. Sayers—were appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of the scheme.

The Board then adjourned until next Friday, when the meeting will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The following are the donations to the Soldier's Home for the month of September:

From Madam Eliza Pattiana, $50; R. D. Stevenson, Aurora, $5; 1st Baptist Church Ladies' Aid Society, 15 rolls jelly cake and 4 dozen small cakes for the sick; Mrs. Whitbeck, tomatoes, squashes, cucumbers, and pears; from a Friend, 45 mackerel; Mrs. H. C. Cone, 1 cot; Mrs. E. Peck, 2 bags onions; Mrs. Wood, Lake View, 25 head cabbages, 2 bushel potatoes and 1 jar pickles; Mrs. E. Higgins, cucumbers; Mrs. Stigman, ½ bushel tomatoes and 1 jar jelly; Mrs Dunham, tomatoes and apple sauce; Mrs. A. W. Daniels, Evanston, 1 pound pickles; Mr. Chaimer, 1 bushel beans; Mrs. Claflin, pail of pickles; Mrs. Wrisley, dried currants; Mrs. I N. Arnold, milk, sugar, prunes, pickles and apples; Mrs. Boardman, pickles; W. C Flag, Alton, $2.50; Mrs. Mason, Lockport, $87, collected by her; C. D. Hamil $50 worth of butter; Wm Hoyt, $5 worth of wood, and grapes for sick; Fair by two little girls, names not known, $10.06; Fair by Katy and Nellie Mecall and Clara and Nellie Root, $16; Mrs. Whitbeck, large quantity of pickles; Mrs Williams, 1 keg pickles; Mrs. C. L. Stokes, 1 bottle wine and 4 shirts; Mrs. R. Toss, cabbages and tomatoes; Mrs. James Long, wine, fruit and vegetables; Mrs. B. Raymond, can of pickles; Mrs. H. Booth, do; Mrs. L. P. Hilliard, soup, crackers and jelly; Mrs. N. Gould, 3 bowls corn starch and sugar; Mrs. Hale, tea and corn starch; Mrs. Crembaugh, jelly and $2; State street R. R. Co., a donation of 50 rides; fair by Julia Newbury, Emily Heald, Minnie and Lizzie Whitney, $44; Lathrop & Brown, ½ barrel fish; Tremont House, basket provisions; Church & Goodman, papers; Frank Gray, 1 brl apples; Mr. Smith, 1 brl apples; Mrs. D. Scranton, $2; Mrs. Hale, $1; Mrs Griffin, $3; Mrs. McCagg, $1; Mrs. Mason, $1; Mrs. King, $3; Mrs. S. S. Williamson, $2; Mrs. Beebe, $1; W. H. Anderson, Milwaukee, $5; Mrs. P. B. Lamb, $2; Mrs Merrill, $1; Miss Ingalls, $1; cash, 50c; cash, $1.50; Mrs. W. Wood, $5; L. B. S. sends $10, and many thanks for the safe return of her son with the 134th regiment; Mrs. Col. Gamble, $2, pickles, butter, apples; Mrs. Ward, 2 bottles cordial; Mrs. I. N. Arnold, box grapes; Mrs. Shepley, 1 brl apples; Mrs. Davis, 1 brl apples; Miss A. Holmes, 3 jars pickles; Mrs. Whitehead, 4 loaves cake; James McKindley, $1; Mrs. Parks, $1; Mrs. Russell, pies and apples; Mrs. Hamil, $1; Dr. Hamil, $1; Mrs. Wells, 2 loaves cake and 4 pies; Col Osborn, $1; Mr. Newton, $1; Mrs. Mendsen, basket of provisions; Mrs. Hoyt, pies, pickles and biscuit; Goss & Hoag, 1 peck apples; Geo. B. Davis, Harlam, through Sanitary Commission, 60 cabbages, 9 bu tomatoes, 25 bu beets, 3 bu egg plants and 6 pumpkins. (We have also received other donations from the Sanitary Commission, but have been unable to preserve the list of articles; they will be acknowledged next month). Mr. Burley, 1 doz cups and saucers; Mr. Bonner, 3 doz cups; Mr. Orvis, $2;

ren, Esq., $23.70; Union meeting at Albany, Ill., by Rev. Chas. Hancock, $32.25; Gilmore Valley Mission Sunday school, Winona, Minn., by Sophia Stockton, $5.15; Ladies Aid Society, New Lebanon DeKalb county, Ill., by Hattie Hogeboom, Sec'y, $100; collection at a meeting in Limerick, Bureau county, $94; additional from Dover, Ill., by Rev. L. L. Lansing, $21; total $2,934.15; previously acknowledged, $39,938.73; grand total, $42,872.88.

One hundred and fifty four dollars previously acknowledged from McHenry county meeting at Greenwood, should have been from the ladies of Harvard, Ill., raised at an entertainment given by them.

Send all remittances of money to S. P. Farrington, Treasurer of the firm of Day, Allen & Co. All other letters to B. F. Jacobs, Secretary. Mark all stores, Christian Commission, and send to No. 109 Clark street.

U. S. Christian Commission—Peoria Branch.

The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money for the use of the Christian Commission, since Sept. 1st, 1864, viz:

From Gerard Circuit M. E. Church, $6 50; Presbyterian Church of West Jersey, $15; Salem Congregational Church, Prairie City, $5.65; M. E. Church, 2d charge, Peoria, $7.00; Union Service, Tremont, Ill., $27; Union Service, Bishop Hill, $200; Festival at Smithville, July 4th, $90; Rosefield Congregational Church, $30; Presbyterian Church, Waynesville, $7 50; Meeting at Pekin, by McCabe and Reynolds, $441.15; Rev. J. B. Craig, Moultontown, $60.25; Union meeting of Cedar Creek and Little York congregations held by Reynolds and Tomkins, in part, $51.25; Union meeting of W. Henderson and Polk Creek congregations by Reynolds and Tompkins in part $465.70; Sanitary Societies of Felix and Braceville, $101; M. E. Church, Peoria, 1st charge, $31.95; M. M. Ford, Galva, balance, $23.70; Morgan county, collection per M. P. Ayers, $289.80; M. E. Church, Crete, Will county, $7; Fast Day meeting at El Paso, $10; Mrs. Geo. Bradley, Manchester, $5; Union services, Merton, $18; Young ladies of Forest Grove, Marshall county, $130; Auxiliary Committee, Macon county, $107; meeting at Watega, by J. Tompkins, in part, $90.50; meeting at Ontario, by J. Tompkins, in part, $109.25; meeting of church at Ipavia, $1.20; Baptist Church at Galesburg, $5;—total, $2,855.40. Amount previously acknowledged, $41,685.16. Total, $44,540.56.

During the past month $5,000 were sent to Philadelphia to purchase stores, &c., for the wounded of Gen. Sheridan's army; also $2,000 to Cincinnati to purchase the following articles which were dispatched at once, free of freight by the Government to Atlanta, Georgia, viz.—8 brls cider vinegar, 6 bxs ess. lemon, 1 brl dried peaches, 1 keg farina, 2 bxs ground spice, 2 bxs cassia, 7 bxs cosmetic soap, 3 firkins butter, 40 bxs raspb'y vinegar, 8 cans extract vanilla and lemon, 27 brls potatoes, 1 brl hominy, 1 brl crushed sugar, 1 do syrup, 20 bxs corn starch, 2 bxs pepper, 2 bxs cloves, 2 bxs variegated soap, 4 bxs honey, 40 bxs blackberry syrup, 6 bxs tonic elixir of Peruvian bark, 160 brls onions, 10 brls apples.

These were shipped to, and are to be used in the diet kitchens attached to the hospitals at Atlanta under the supervision of Mrs. Bickerdike.

The Commission also appropriated $500 each to the Ladies' Loyal League and Soldier's Aid Society of Peoria, for the purchase of material to make shirts and drawers for our wounded soldiers. Part of these were shipped to Memphis and part to Chattanooga, where they were generally wanted. These articles are distributed by the unpaid delegates of the Commission, who are constantly on the field and ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospital.

The following are the receipts of sanitary stores for the month of September:

Women's National League, Peoria, 9 boxes, 6 brls. and 1 keg; Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Peoria, 2 boxes; Low Point Ladies' Christian Commission, 1 barrel, 8 boxes; Pekin Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 box; Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 brl, 1 box; Elba Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 box; Round Prairie Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 box, 1 brl, 2 kegs; Ladies' Union League of Valley, 3 brls; Ladies' Loyal League of Canton, 1 box, 1 brl, 8 kegs; Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Orange Township, 1 box; Pleasant Valley Ladies' Aid Society, 1 box; Monmouth Ladies' Aid Society, 2 brls. Total value, $2,500.

The commission is in urgent need of stores for the field. The calls upon it from all quarters are continuous. There is no vacation or intermission; and it is well that this is the case. There should be no intermission ever in the flow of Christian charity, any more than there could be of Christ's own, and to draw ours out in its fullness and power we should have an ever present remembrance of something to excite and revive it. What better to this end than the growing demands of the army for bodily, and mental, and spiritual sustenance and life?

THE PERILS OF TRAVELING.

A Chicago Lady Visits Iowa—Is Suspected of Being a Spy, also Something Else—Her Treatment.

The Davenport *Democrat* of the 3d instant has a long and lugubrious account of the wrongs and injuries alleged to have been sustained by a Mrs. Eldon of Chicago, at the hands of some of the county officers, while travelling with a horse and buggy up in Iowa. The story runs that Mrs. Eldon left Chicago some time ago for a commercial tour through Iowa, and in order to take it leisurely and comfortably she traveled by means of a horse and buggy. While traveling from Rock Island to Muscatine she was overtaken by a man riding on horseback, who addressed her in a very familiar manner, and insisted on bearing her company along the road, and further that, near Muscatine, he continued his obnoxious addresses, which were properly resented, with the request that he desist from even bearing her company into the city, as she did not consider him a gentleman. He did not seem inclined to comply with the request, but while she was making some inquiries in front of the Ogilvie House as to the best route to Keokuk county, this obnoxious party rode up, and informed her that he was a Deputy Sheriff, and that he arrested her on suspicion, though he refused to tell the nature of his suspicion. He took her horse by the bits and took the team to a stable. Mrs. E. refused to give up the team or alight from the buggy.

She was taken out forcibly—taken to the Ogilvie House, an investigation was had, but the horse was not returned, and she learned that it was still held on suspicion of being stolen property. Her valise, carpet-sack, etc, which she had in her buggy, were returned. Subsequently, and after dark, some one approached the door of her room and knocked. She inquired who was there, and was answered in a strong whisper through the key-hole, "A Friend." Knowing no friend she refused to go. The next day Marshal James called upon her in company with the Deputy Sheriff or Constable, whose name is Wells, and intimated to her that they had suspicions that she was dealing in, carrying, or distributing counterfeit money. This was a new phase, but Mrs. Eldon informed them that she would submit to have the examination made by the ladies of the house. This they declined, but allowed her to retire to another room and hand out her clothing—a very sharp proceeding on the part of an officer. They found nothing for which they sought—neither about her clothes or her baggage. The next charge was "something else"—she was informed that strong suspicions existed that she was a female rebel spy going about the country seeking mischief to the Union cause, and accordingly City Marshal James was directed to take her to Davenport, where she had an examination and was discharged. It is stated that in being forced from her carriage in Muscatine she was robbed of two $500 bills and a diamond ring worth $275 in gold.

The Muscatine (Iowa) Courier, October, 6th, says:

"Mrs. Eldon, the 'rebel spy'—over the left—having obtained possession of her horse and buggy, took her departure yesterday. She says she is out $1,000, and a diamond ring worth some $300. Her buffalo robe was destroyed in the fire Saturday night. On the whole, it is a pretty hard case on the woman. We understand that she has left her case in proper hands, who will push the matter to the utmost limits of the law."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Grace Church, which has been undergoing very extensive repairs, will be re-opened to-day, (Sunday,) with appropriate services. The Church has been so changed that its oldest friends would scarce recognize it. It will now seat some seven hundred persons, and presents as pretty an interior as any Church in the city. The congregation has always been a prosperous one, and we congratulate them on this great step in their career of usefulness. Hours of service, 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Divine service will be held in the Elm street Mission Chapel, to-day, at 10½ a. m., by Rev. M. Clarke, of the United Presbyterian Church. The public are respectively invited to attend.

There will be preaching to mariners on Sunday, Oct. 9th, at the Bethel, corner of Wells and Michigan streets, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and at 7 o'clock, p. m. The seats are free, not only for sailors, but for all. The Chaplain is to be assisted to-day by a clergyman from another part of the State, and a good time is looked for.

Rev. D X Junkin, D. D., will give the first of a series of lectures on the Lord's Prayer, on Sabbath morning, 9th inst., at the North Presbyterian Church. Hours of worship 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

Rev. Prof. D. Swing, of Oxford, Ohio, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park, to-day, at half-past seven.

There will be public religious services in the Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street, Sabbath, October 9, morning and evening. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Prof. Haven of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Alcinda Wilhelm, M. D., from Philadelphia, will speak in Metropolitan Hall at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m., on the subject of Spiritualism.

Joseph Dugdale, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, will hold a meeting in Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street, on Sunday evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. The usual morning services by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer.

Protestant Episcopal Free Church—The service for the morning in the Erie Street Mission, near Wells street, will be held at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.15 a. m.

Rev. Dr. Halsey, Professor in the Presbyterian (O. S.) Theological Seminary of the Northwest, will preach this afternoon at three o'clock, in Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. The public are invited to attend.

There will be preaching at the North Star Mission at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, located on the corner

"Struck Ile."—On Friday night the workmen in the lake tunnel came upon plentiful indications of petroleum. There is no doubt as to its being the genuine article, but there are doubts of its existing in "exhaustless quantities," as it was freely asserted on the street. However, it would be a ludicrous incident if the first flow of fluid through the tunnel should be kerosene oil. The bore would then abolish two of our well known institutions at one fell swoop—the gas and water works.

Philharmonic Society.—A meeting of the members of the Philharmonic Society was held on Saturday afternoon, at which it was resolved to give the first concert of the season in Bryan Hall, on Monday, October 31st. The programme was not definitely arranged, but it was decided to give Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, the first time it will have been performed in Chicago. The managing committee announced their intention, if possible, to eclipse even the brilliant performances of last season. A selected orchestra of forty-two pieces will be on hand, and prominent talent has been engaged for the solos. Tickets will be limited to five hundred, members to have the preference for one week.

Dr. Bigelow.—A friend in need is Dr. Bigelow to those afflicted with diseases of a private chronic nature, and those persons who suffer from this class of maladies should not hesitate to apply at once to him for that aid which his long experience enables him to give. Seminal weakness, involuntary emissions, nocturnal emissions, impotence, stricture, priapism, gleety discharges, venereal sores, old ulcerations, innocuous bones, kidney affections, and, indeed, all possible variations of disease in the seminal or urinary organs, whether functional or structural, are combated by him with such success, that his skill has been by many considered almost miraculous. In chronic diseases, whether the result of venereal or scrofulous taint, or belonging to some other genus, the Doctor is at home, and thousands in this city bear willing testimony to his victories achieved in their case. Indeed, it is scarcely necessary to speak of Dr. Bigelow; his name and fame are familiar in the mouth as household words; his praise is on every tongue. None who have entrusted themselves to his treatment have ever found themselves troubled by those recurrent symptoms which are the too sure results of mercurial healings. His cures are not only speedy and certain, but permanent. If you are in need of valuable medical advice, consult Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 Clark street, corner of Monroe. oct9 813-1t

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—There is little more inquiry this week for Beef Cattle, but the improvement is scarcely perceptible. Prices are about the same as last week, ranging from 4@8½c ♥ lb, live weight. But few of the prominent buyers have taken any yet. Receipts, 3,300 head.

SHEEP—The market is dull and inactive. Prices range from 5@7c ♥ lb.

HOGS—The market is less flat. Prices range at 10@11c ♥ lb, live weight.

CLOSING DAY.

There has been a steady demand for cattle all day and total sales, including those made yesterday, reach 3600. There is scarcely any difference in prices as compared with last week, but while there was no demand for cattle then, the lower grades sell comparatively quick now. The prices paid range from 4 to 9½c. Among the sales were 45 Kentucky, averaging 1,400 lbs at 8½c; 46 Ohio, fine and fat, the best market at a fraction over 9½c. Receipts 3,600; held over since last market 700, making a total on sale 4,300.

SHEEP—Without change, demand light, at 7c; receipts, 6,000.

HOGS—Market more selling and holders more firm, quotations at 11@13c; receipts, 13,140. Shipped to New York, 13,000.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Evening, Oct. 8.

TOBACCO—Market active and firm for all grades. Factory lugs $9.45@10.25; planters' common shipping leaf $11.25@17.75; common and medium manufacturing $74.5 @90.50 ♥ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Demand languishing. Prices easier. Superfine $8.50 single extra $9.50; and $9.65 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat Prices for common fall $1.75; fair and good $1.80@1.85; good and prime $1.90 to $1.95; choice $1.98@2.05. Corn—Very little in market—prices stiff. Yellow at $1.30; white at $1.35 ♥ bu. Oats—Market firm at yesterday's prices. Barley and Rye—No sales of barley. Reported sales of rye at $1.50 ♥ bu, exclusive of sacks.

PROVISIONS AND WHISKY—Nothing transpired in the market.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday Evening, Oct. 8.

UP—None.

DOWN—Bark Winona, Newsboy, Monitor. Wind, N. W., gale.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and declining at $1.16 for middling.

FLOUR—State and western heavy, and sales at $7.90@8.10 for extra State; $9.10 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $9.15@11.50 for trade brands—closing quiet.

WHISKY—Without decided change, at $1.73 for State; $1.72@1.75 for western—the latter an outside price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 3@5c lower. Sales at $1.84 for Milwaukee club; $1.96 for choice amber Milwaukee; $1.95@1.97 for winter red western. Corn heavy and 4c lower. Sales at $1.46@1.50 for mixed western, closing with free sellers at $1.46. Oats dull and a trifle lower. Sales at 75@78½c for western.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active; prime Rio at 37@37½c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled and lower. Sales at 37½c for crude; 61½@63½c for refined in bond; 80@83c for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales, part last evening, at $39 for mess; 40.00@40.25 for new do. cash and regular way. Beef steady. Lard less active at 19½@21c for inferior to very choice. Butter heavy at 34@38c; Ohio at 36@45c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 8—5 p. m.

CLEARED—Republic, Morris; Golden Cloud, Ottowa, 36,777 feet lumber, 1,337 posts and 72,000 lath.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, either on a salary or commission. Retail price $20. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 562, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 31 Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

WANTED—A man of experience and means, as general agent for an established Sewing Machine. Apply at N. GOOLD'S Piano Warerooms, 115 Lake street, between 10 and 12 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 89 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Good Agents to sell an Illustrated Historical Map of the Rebellion, neatly engraved, colored and mounted. Good inducements offered. Apply to CHAS. SHOBER, Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Room 23, up-stairs. P. O. Box 4069.

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 50 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. E. E. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. I am manufacturing and prepared to furnish them to the trade at the following rates:

Star Badge Pins	$10.00 per 100
Shield Badge Pins	10.00 "
Rosette Badge Pins	3.00 "
Photograph Badge Pins	12.00 "
Large Solid Metal Medals	12.00 "
Small Watch Charm Medals	4.00 "
Photograph Ribbon Medals	17.00 "

Also Medals of GRANT and SHERMAN, at $10 per 100. A complete set of fifteen different samples sent by mail for $2. A single Medal or Pin, 25 cents. JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of clothing. Sure to sell in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 5596.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFOSS, 88 Nassau-st., N. Y., Room 4.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A tip top Family Horse—kind, gentle, &c., &c., with or without moveable top buggy and harness. Address Drawer 6241.

FOR SALE—Boarding House to rent, and Furniture for sale at 157 South Jefferson street—twenty boarders at present that will stay at the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 200 bbls. of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address FETROW & MOSS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—One pair of Matched Horses, five and six years old—can trot in 3¼ minutes. Must be sold as the owner is drafted and must raise funds to get a sub. Can be seen at D. J. WREN'S Stable, 149 State street.

FOR SALE—A Sale and Boarding Stable. A good barn and lease. Doing a good business in this city. Inquire of B. T. LEE, No. 133 Dearborn st.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

THE NEWS.

This morning's advices inform us of the result of the fourth of the series of grand assaults by Lee on the vital positions at Chapin's Bluff and Fort Harrison, to the north of the James river, and commanding the ... of the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond. After driving in our cavalry pickets under Kautz, the rebels for the fifth time since their seige were swept by the remorseless fire of Fort Harrison, recoiled, leaving in killed and wounded in our hands a loss eight times as great as our own sustained in resisting the assault. The attack immediately previous cost Lee ... thousand men to no purpose and spread ... throughout Richmond, the spires of which are plainly visible to our advance. The rebel papers have not yet ... with the entire results of the ... repulse which seems to have been at least as decisive as that of any of the others. ... dispatches from Grant's army, last ... report a partial repulse to a portion of our line north of the James River, on Friday. The ground we lost was recovered, but ... of our batteries fell into rebel hands. ... about ten thousand of the rebel army ... understood to be lying before Butler's ... The rest of Lee's army is contesting our hold on the south side of the railroad.